CURTIS'S
BOTANICAL MAGAZINE;
OR,
Flower-Garden Displayed:

IN WHICH

The most Ornamental FOREIGN PLANTS, cultivated in the Open Ground, the Green-House, and the Stove, are accurately represented in their natural Colours.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

Their Names, Class, Order, Generic and Specific Characters, according to the celebrated LINNÆUS; their Places of Growth, and Times of Flowering:

TOGETHER WITH

THE MOST APPROVED METHODS OF CULTURE.

A WORK

Intended for the Use of such LADIES, GENTLEMEN, and GARDENERS, as wish to become scientifically acquainted with the Plants they cultivate.

CONTINUED BY

JOHN SIMS, M. D.

FELLOW OF THE LINNEAN SOCIETY.

VOL. XXVII.

O! FLEURS qui tant de fois avez servi l'amour,
Votre sein virginal le ressent à son tour.
Oui——Vous n'ignorez pas les humaines delices.
Vainement la pudeur, au fond des vos calices,
Cacha de vos plaisirs le charme clandestin;
Les zéphirs, percusseurs du soir et du matin,
Les zéphirs les ont vus, et leur voix fortunées
Raconte aux verts bosquets votre aimable hymenée.

FONTANES.

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Edwards. ad. Sansom. Fecit.

WACHENDORFIA THYRSIFLORA. TALL-FLOWERING WACHENDORFIA.

****

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. infera, hexapetalo-partita, ſubbilabiato-rotata, reſupinata, parum inæqualis, baſi utrinque appendiculo canaliculato (ſiphunculo?) mellifluo breviter calcarata. *Stam.* aſſurgenter-declinata, porrectim divergentia. *Stylus* elongato-ſetaceus, obliquatus, partim perſiſtens. *Capſ.* trilocularis, membranacea, velata, acute lobatim triquetra, lobis compreſſis; 3-valvis valvulis ſeptigeris. *Sem.* unum in quoque loculo cujus interno angulo affixum. *G.*

OBS. Radix *rhizoma ſolido-carnoſum, in una ſpecie craſſe et flaveſcenter fibroſum cæſpitoſimque ſtoloniferum cum herba perennante, in aliis vero maſſa a morpha tuberoides annue renovata, ſæpe compreſſe cylindrico-producta atque membranis tenuiſſimis ſquamatim circinata;* folia *radicalia, diſticho-enſata, palmoideo-plicata, deorſum petioloideo-arctata, conduplicanter equitantia, vaginantia; caulis erectus, cavus, centralis, paniculato-racemoſus,* foliolis *vagis ſphacelatis diſſito-ſquamatus;* racemi pedicellique *bracteati;* corolla *ephemera, ſucceſſiva, columnariter et tortim emarceſcens, extus pubeſcens, præſertim ad laciniam mediam, quæ, claudente flore, reliquas circumplectitur partes;* ſemina *ex rotundis varie preſſa et producta, modo molliter hirſuta, modo papilloſe ſcabrata, modo ſubglabra.* G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

WACHENDORFIA *thyrſiflora* rhizomate cæſpitoſim ſtoloniſero, elongato-fibroſo, croceo; foliis perennantibus, laminis lanceolatis, longe acuminatis, nudis; caule paniculato-racemoſo, villoſo; racemulis parum divergentibus, ſubtrifloris. *G.*

WACHENDORFIA *thyrſiflora. Burm. Monogr.* 2. *f.* 2. *Nov. Act. n.* 6. 1. *Obſ.* 50. *t.* 2. *f.* 1. *Linn. Syſt. Veg.* 94. *Thunb. Prod. Fl. cap.* 12. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 75. *Gærtn. Sem. et Fruct.* 1. 52. *tab.* 15 *f.* 4. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 248. *Vahl Enum.* 2. 163. *Mill. Dict. ed.* 7. *Add.*

DESCR.

Descr. *Rootſtock* fleſhy, cæſpitoſely ſtoloniferous, ſaffron-coloured, having very long fleſhy ſimple *fibres*; *leaves* perennial, many, diſtichly enſiform, naked, 2—3 times ſhorter than ſtem, upwards lanceolate, far-acuminate, deeply plicate, downwards petiolately narrowed, convolute, equitant, ſheathing, not plicate; *ſtem* 3—4 feet high, upright, browniſh, villoſe, geniculately flexuoſe, ſheathed at every bend by a ſingle ſphacelate villous leaflet, terminated by an oblong paniculately compound cloſiſh raceme of three-flowered, diſtant, partial *racemes*, which, as well as the pedicles, have *bractles* ſimilar to the ſtem-leaflets only ſmaller; *pedicles* ſhorter than the diameter of the flower; *corolla* deep yellow, pubeſcent outwards, perſiſtent, hexapetalouſly divided, reſupinate, ſubbilately rotate, but ſlightly unequal, turbinately narrowed at the baſe for a little way; *ſegments* cuneate-oblong, with a ſhort mucro; the three forming the *upper-lip*, are not divided entirely to the baſe, but cohere, are upright, and converge; of theſe the middle is the outer, as well as narroweſt, has a brown tinge on the outſide, where it is likewiſe very villous; the three forming the *lower-lip* are parted quite to their baſe, of theſe the two ſide ones are parabolic and divaricately diſtich, the middle one hangs diſtinct and is the broadeſt of the ſix; the fork of the diviſion of the two lips is carried on on each ſide by two ſmall channelled ſpouts or gutters as far down as the pedicle, whence a honied liquor is diſcharged, and the flower appears bicalcarate at the baſe; *filaments* ſubulately filiform, ſhorter than corolla, ſtanding between the germen and diſk of the corolla, aſſurgently deflected, divergent, pointing forwards; *anthers* browniſh-yellow, oblong, incumbent; *ſtyle* about the length and ſhape of filaments, inclining laterally beyond them; *ſtigma* ſimple; *germen* ſuperior, ſmall, turbinately round, triquetral, villoſe; *capſule* veiled, membranous, cordately roundiſh, ſharply or ſubalately triquetral, ſubtrilobate, terminated by the ſemiperſiſtent ſtyle; *ſeeds* one in each cell, dark brown, obovate, or from round narrowed downwards, ſlightly compreſſed, ſhaggy with pliable chaffy excreſcencies, fixed by a ſhort umbilical cord to the internal angle of each cell. The flowers are ephemeral; ſcentleſs; ſucceſſive; ſmaller than thoſe of either *paniculata* or *hirſuta*. G.

From the Cape of Good Hope; now common in our greenhouſes, where it thrives with little care; flowers about July. Our drawing was made at Meſſrs. Lee and Kennedy's. Introduced by Mr. P. Miller, in 1755.

Syd. Edwards Del. Pub.d by T. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Nov.r 1807. J. Swinson Sc.

MORÆA CILIATA (β). BLUEISH-FLOWERED CILIATE MORÆA.

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Claſs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Nos. 593, 613, & 695, *uti et Annals of Botany, v.* 1. *p.* 238.

Specific Character and Synonyms.—See above, No. 1012.

MORÆA *ciliata. Vid. ſupra No.* 1012.
(β) corolla cæruleſcens; bractea villoſa. *G.*——*Ic pict. plant. capens. Cod. Bankſ. cum exempl. in Herb.*

This variety, as well as the former, was imported from the Cape of Good Hope, by Meſſrs. LEE and KENNEDY, in whoſe collection at Hammerſmith it flowered this ſummer.

We have already deſcribed the ſpecies in the above-quoted number. Some of the leaves as well as the ſpathe or bracte are often pubeſcent on the outſide as well as at the edges. *G.*

P.S.by T. Curtis St Geo: Crescent Nov.1 1807.

HELONIAS LUTEA. SPIKED-FLOWERING HELONIAS.

****

Claſs and Order.

HEXANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vide Nᵘᵐ. 985.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HELONIAS *lutea;* foliis radicalibus plurimis, ambientibus, lanceolato-obovatis, ſubplicato-nervoſis, recumbentibus, caule triplo brevioribus, caulinis lanceolatis, diffitis; racemo ſpicato, ſimpliciſſimo, caudatim producto, laxo, denſo. *G.*

VERATRUM *luteum. Syſt. Veg. Murr.* 902. *Hort. Kew.* 3. 422. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 4. 897.

VERATRUM racemo ſimpliciſſimo. *Gron. Virg.* 2. 158. *Mill. Dict.* 3. *ed.* 7.

RESEDA foliis lanceolatis caule ſimpliciſſimo. *Gron. Virg.* 1. 59.

A native of Virginia, Canada, and other parts of North-America, where, according to MILLER, who cultivated it in 1759, it is ſometimes called "Rattle-Snake-Root." The rootſtock is ſometimes cylindrically elongated for a conſiderable depth under ground, at others it has the appearance of a ſmall round tuber. A hardy but ſcarce plant; blooms in July. Our drawing was taken from a plant in Mr. SALISBURY's Botanic Garden, Brompton. The flowers can ſcarcely be ſaid to be yellow until quite dry, and we ſuſpect the ſpecific name was given by LINNÆUS from a dried ſpecimen. G.

ERRATUM.

No. 985, lin. 10. pro "triroſtris" lege "triroſtre."

Pub.d by T. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Nov.r 1807

R. Swainson Sculp.

OPHIOPOGON JAPONICUS. JAPAN SNAKESBEARD.

****

Claſs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. ſemiſupera, rigens, hexapetalo-partita, rotata, regularis, æqualis, perſiſtens. *Anth.* in germen ſubſeſſiles, ſagittatim ſubulatæ, ſtylum compactim ſtipantes. *Stylus* ſubulato-pyramidatus, trigonus, ſtrictiſſimus. *Stigm.* ſimplex hujus cuſpis. *Germ.* cum corolla totò turbinatim concreta. *Bacca* aquoſo-pulpoſa, oblongo-rotunda, (abortu?) unilocularis. *Sem.* unum cartilagineum loculi cavitati conforme. G.

OBS. *E China et Japonia.* Planta *herbacea, cæſpitoſa, perennis, ſubſpithamæa;* radix *repens, fibras promittens verſus finem tuberoſo-nodoſas;* folia *perennia, radicalia, ambienter-faſciculata, numeroſa, linearia, anguſta, ſtrictiuſcula, ſtriata, obtuſula, intus concaviuſcula, deorſum craſſiora, anguſtata, convolutim compacta, utrinque membrana ſphacelata ſurſum diſique-ſcente alata, ſurſum recumbenter divergentia;* ſcapus *centralis, ancipiti-complanatus, iis duplo brevior;* inflorescentia *ſpicato-racemoſa, ex racemulis* 1—6-*floris, faſciculatis, perque bracteas communes carinatas acuminatas cohibitis;* pedicelli *uniflori, aggregati, floribus concolores horumque diametro breviores;* corolla *cæruleo-albicans, nutans;* laciniis *oblongiuſculis, obtuſatis, fructui accumbentia;* bacca *ſubviolacea, piſi majoris magnitudine, pellucida, ſplendens (vitreo globulo æmula.* Dulcamaræ *fructui ſimilis* Kæmpf.) ſemen *(oculo piſcis proximam ſimilitudinem referens* Kæmpf.) *(odore alliaceo* Thunb.) *Differt* CONVALLARIA *per corollam ſem ſuperam, per germen iſtius ima parte toto connatum; per antheras germini ſubinſidentes, per ſtigma quod hic eſt mera ſtyli cuſpis; per herbæ atque radicis habitum. Nomen ex* ὀφις, πωγων, *planta ipſa Japanenſium lingua vernacula* "Rjuno "Fige," i. e. "*Barba ſerpentina*" *dicta.* G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

OPHIOPOGON *japonicus.* G.

CONVALLARIA *japonica* (β.) *Thunb. Flor. Jap.* 140 *Linn. Syſt. Veg. Murr.* 334. *Suppl.* 204. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 455. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 160 *Lil. a Redouté* 2. *t.* 80. *Desfont. in Ann. du Muſ. ann.* 5. *cab.* 1. *p.* 45.

MONDO

MONDO et Biakf Mondo, vulgo Riuno Fige, Siogei Fige, Jamaſuje et Sogaii. *Kæmpf. Am. Exot. Faſc.* 5. *p.* 823. *tab. p.* 824. *MSS. fig.* 44.

In the work above quoted, KÆMPFER has given both an excellent figure and deſcription of this vegetable, which we there learn is a native of Japan and of China, where it is known by a name correſponding with "Snakeſbeard;" that it ſerves for edging to flower-borders, and that the tuberous knots which grow on the fibres of the root are preſerved in ſugar and uſed medicinally.

THUNBERG found it growing among ſhrubs in ſhady places near Naga Saki in the Iſland of Japan. Introduced into Kew Gardens, by Mr. GRÆFER, in 1784. Blooms in June. A hardy greenhouſe plant; we have no doubt but that it would grow in the open air full as well.

Our drawing was made at the Nurſery of Meſſrs. GIBBS, Old-Brompton. Probably CONVALLARIA *ſpicata*, from the ſame regions, is a congener of this. *G.*

Pub.d by T. Curtis 55 Gee Crescent Nov.r 1807

F. Sansom Sculp.

ECHITES SUBERECTA (β). LARGER SAVANNA-FLOWER.

****

Claſs and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Contorta. *Folliculi* 2, longi, recti. *Sem.* pappoſa. *Cor.* infundibuliformis, fauce nuda.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ECHITES *ſuberecta;* pedunculis multifloris, corollis cylindraceis extus hirſutis, foliis ſubovatis mucronatis ſubtus pubeſcentibus. *Swartz. Obſ.* 104. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 1238.

ECHITES *ſubercĕta. Linn. Sp. Pl.* 307. *Reich.* 1. *p.* 596. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 298. *Jacq. Amer.* 32. *t.* 26. *Mart. Mill. Dict. n.* 3.

NERIUM? 2. ſarmentoſum, foliis nitidis ovatis venoſis, pedunculis longis ramoſis, floribus fauce ampliatis. *Browne Jam.* 180.

APOCYNUM erectum fruticoſum, flore luteo maximo et ſpecioſiſſimo. *Sloane Jam.* 89. *Hiſt.* 1. *p.* 206. *t.* 130. *f.* 2. *Raii Hiſt.* 3. *p.* 536.

(β). corollis foliiſque lævibus.

This plant has been deſcribed by JACQUIN, and more fully by SWARTZ in his *Obſervationes;* but neither of theſe authors have remarked the ſingular manner in which the footſtalk of the leaf is inſerted into the branch, through the medium of a kind of glandular ſtipule.

JACQUIN ſays the anthers are haſtate, but SWARTZ more correctly deſcribes the filaments as ſagittate, and the anthers, which

which are affixed to the point of the arrow, as long and linear: theſe are curiouſly interlaced in a ſort of net-work round the ſtigma, encloſing it, as it were, in a cage.

The ſtem is too weak to ſupport itſelf. The flowers are large and ſhewy; and in this variety not villous on the outſide. The whole plant abounds with a milky juice, which is ſaid to be very poiſonous to horſes and cattle. Native of the ſavannas in Jamaica and St. Domingo, and alſo of dry heaths expoſed to the ſea-winds. Requires the heat of the bark ſtove. Flowers with us in July and Auguſt. Cultivated by MILLER in 1759.

Our drawing was made ſome years ſince at Meſſrs. WHITLEY and BRAME's, Old-Brompton. We received it alſo this ſummer, very finely in flower, from Mr. LODDIGES, of Hackney.

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POLYGONUM CRISPULUM (α). CURLED POLYGONUM.

****

Claſs and Order.

OCTANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus, perſiſtens. *Cor.* o. *Sem.* angulare.

Specific Character and Synonym.

POLYGONUM *criſpulum ;* (atraphaxoide) caule fruticoſo, foliis petiolatis glabris obovatis mucronulatis: margine criſpulo revoluto, ſtipulis biariſtatis.
α. ramis inermibus.
β. ramis ſpinoſis.
ATRIPLEX orientalis, frutex aculeatus flore pulchro. *Dill. Elth.* 47. *t.* 40. *f.* 47.

DESCR. *Stem* ſhrubby, with an aſh-coloured, fibrous bark; *branches* erect knotted; *ſtipules* ſheathing the ſtem, lanceolate, awned. *Leaves* alternate, obovate, obtuſe, with a ſhort mucro: margin undulated and reflexed, one-nerved, veined, ſmooth, narrowed at the baſe and terminating in a *petiole*, a quarter the length of the whole leaf, ſometimes much longer. *Flowers* in long racemes, nodding. *Bractes* chaffy. *Peduncles* filiform, ſeveral times longer than the bractes, two or three from the ſame point. *Calyx* five-cleft, perſiſtent: two outer ſegments ſmalleſt, reflected, three inner ones corolla-like, larger, orbicular, undulated, patent. *Filaments* eight, dilated at the baſe, perſiſtent, attached to the baſe of the calyx. *Germen* three-cornered: *ſtyle* none: *ſtigmas* three, globular, ſpongy, united at the baſe, and therefore perhaps ſtrictly one, three-lobed. *Seed* one, large, black, three-cornered, encloſed in the perſiſtent inner ſegments of the calyx, changed from a white to a red colour.

From

From a careful comparison of many specimens with the descriptions and figures of authors, we cannot but suspect that different species have been confounded, under the name of POLYGONUM *frutescens*, and that this circumstance led the late L'HERETIER to consider the ATRAPHAXIS *spinosa* as a distinct species, notwithstanding the observations of PALLAS and WILLICH. The species described and figured by DILLENIUS, we think, is evidently only a variety of the one here represented, though the ATRAPHAXIS *spinosa* of L'HERETIER (the same with POLYGONUM *frutescens* of PALLAS, as we judge from the specimens) appears to be distinct. Most of the synonyms usually quoted to POLYGONUM *frutescens*, seem to us to belong to a species different from either of these, on which account we have not ventured to adduce any of them here, except that of DILLENIUS. LINNÆUS himself seems to have been very undecided whether to call the parts of the flower in this genus calyx or corolla: in the *Genera Plantarum* the former term is used, in the *Systema* the latter. At first sight, the two outer reflexed segments might pass for the calyx, the three inner ones for the corolla; but a more careful investigation shows that these parts grow firmly together at the base, are equally persistent, and increase with the growth of the fruit, characters more appropriate to a calyx than a corolla.

Native of Siberia; communicated by Mr. LODDIGES. Is considered as hardy, but is best preserved under a frame in the winter months. Flowers in July.

Pub.d by T. Curtis. St.r Geo: Crescent. Nov.r 1. 1807.

Syd. Edwards Del. F. Sansom Sculp.

MELIA AZEDARACH. COMMON BEAD-TREE.

****

Class and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-dentatus. *Petala* 5. *Nectarium* cylindraceum, dentatum, fauce antheras gerens. *Drupa* nuce 5—6-loculari.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MELIA *Azedarach*; foliis bipinnatis. *Fl. Zeyl.* 162. *Sp. Pl.* 550. *Reich.* 2. *Gron. Orient.* 133. *Kniph. Cent.* 2. *n.* 44. *Cav. Diss.* 7. 363. *t.* 207. *Mart. Mill. Dict. n.* 1.
MELIA foliis decompositis. *Hort. Cliff.* 161.
AZEDARACH. *Dod. Pempt.* 848. *Burm. Zeyl.* 40. *Herm. Lugd.* 652. *Raii Hist.* 1546. *Park. Herb.* 1443.
ARBOR fraxini folio, flore cæruleo. *Bauh. Pin.* 415.
PSEUDO-SYCAMORUS. *Cam. Epit.* 181. *Herb.* 103. *f.* 2. fig. bona.
AZADIRACHTA indica, foliis ramosis minoribus, flore albo subcæruleo purpurascente majore. *Comm. Hort.* 1. *p.* 147. *t.* 76.
ZIZYPHA candida. *Ger.* 1306. *f.* 1. *Emac.* 1491. *f.* 1.

Professor SWARTZ, in his *Observationes*, has separated the *sempervirens*, considering it as a distinct species, in which he has been followed by WILLDENOW and MARTYN; but we cannot find any marks by which they can be distinguished; those that have been offered, certainly will not hold. The plant from which our drawing was made is of the deciduous kind, yet it flowered the third year from seed, imported from America, and therefore is most probably the same with the one described by SWARTZ. Besides, if the Syrian plant be really

really different, yet this is the original one deſcribed by LINNÆUS in his *Flora Zeylanica*, and is the ſpecies known in our gardens as the MELIA *Azedarach*; the ſame plant being deciduous in the greenhouſe, and evergreen if kept in the ſtove. Few plants, as it appears, have a wider range, being found in North and South-America, and in the Eaſt and Weſt-Indies, as well as in Syria. Is common, by cultivation, in all the Southern parts of Europe, where the nuts are threaded for beads, to aſſiſt the devotion of good Catholics, for which purpoſe they are peculiarly ſuited, having a natural perforation through the centre; hence the tree has been called *arbor ſanctа* and by the Spaniards *arbol parayſo*. Flowers all the ſummer.

Our drawing was made at Mr. SALISBURY's Botanic-Garden, Brompton.

Edwards Del. Pub by T. Curtis St Geo. Crescent Dec. 1. 1807. P. Sansom Sculp.

CONVOLVULUS ERUBESCENS. MAIDEN-BLUSH BINDWEED.

****

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. campanulata, plicata. *Stigmata* 2. *Capſ.* 2-locularis: loculis diſpermis.

Specific Character.

CONVOLVULUS *erubeſcens;* foliis cordato-ſagittatis poſtice ſinuato-repandis, pedunculis axillaribus ſolitariis ſubbifloris, caule volubili.

DESCR. *Root* biennial? *Stem* herbaceous, rounded, twining. *Leaves* oblong, cordate-ſagittate, ſometimes obtuſe, ſometimes acute, hind lobes recurved, repand-ſinuate: *Petiole* nearly the length of the leaf, channelled on the upper ſide. *Peduncles* axillary, ſolitary, longer than the leaf, more generally two-flowered, furniſhed with two minute *bractes*, nearly oppoſite, diſtant from the flower. *Calyx* 5-parted, perſiſtent; *ſegments* nearly equal, two external ones embracing the others. *Corolla* ſmall, funnel-ſhaped, fleſh-coloured, margin five-lobed: *lobes* obtuſe with a faſcia broad below, narrowed to a point upwards, and hairy on the outſide. *Stamens* five; filaments equal to the tube, inſerted below the germen. *Anthers* ovate, 2-lobed, fleſh-coloured: *pollen* white. *Germen* ovate, white, ſmooth, ſeated on a yellow glandular ſubſtance. *Style* longer than ſtamens: *ſtigmas* two, truncate. *Capſule* globular, ſmooth, upper half naked, crowned with the perſiſtent ſtyle, large in proportion to the flower, two-celled, with two ſeeds in each cell. The two ſeeds ſo completely fill the cell, that a tranſverſe ſection of the unripe fruit appears at firſt ſight

to

to be four-celled, but when more carefully examined, is found to be only two-celled. *Seeds* convex on the one part and angular on the other. When ripe, but not hardened, the green *embryo* is eaſily ſeparated, with its cotyledons curiouſly folded up, like the chryſalis of a butterfly in its ſhell, as is common to the genus. *(Cotyledones foliaceæ chryſaloideo-contortuplicatæ.* GÆRT.)

We received this pretty Convolvulus, a native of New South-Wales, in June 1806, from Mr. LODDIGES. It continued in bloſſom through the ſummer, and perfected its ſeeds, by which it may be propagated very readily.

Sol.t Edwards Del. Pub.d by W. Curtis St.t Geo. Cayfoot.t December 1. 1807 W. Clay sc.p

PHYSALIS EDULIS. EATABLE PHYSALIS, OR CAPE GOOSEBERRY.

****

Claſs and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus. *Cor.* rotata, 5-fida. *Antheræ* conniventes. *Bacca* intra calycem inflatum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PHYSALIS *edulis;* pubeſcens, caule fruteſcente nodoſo, foliis geminis cordatis acutis et integerrimis et undulato-ſinuatis, floribus fructibuſque pendulis.

PHYSALIS *pubeſcens;* caule angulato, foliis cordatis dentato-angulatis, floribus fructibuſque pendulis. *Flor. Peruv. vol.* 2. *p.* 41.

PHYSALIS *pubeſcens. Sp. Pl.* 262 ?

PHYSALIS *peruviana;* pubeſcens, foliis cordatis integerrimis. *Sp. Pl.* 1670 ?

ALKEKENGI virginianum fructu luteo, vulgo Capuli. *Feuillée Hiſt. des Plantes Medic. p.* 5. *t.* 1.

DESCR. *Stem* ſhrubby, obſoletely angular, branched: *branches* ſubdichotomous, erect, ſucculent, knotted at the exit of the leaves. *Leaves* petiolated, uſually growing by pairs, but not oppoſite, one always ſmaller than the other, cordate, acute, rugoſe, ſometimes quite entire, ſometimes undulate-ſinuate or unequally toothed. *Peduncles* ſolitary, cernuous, inſerted without the axils of the petioles. *Corolla* ſubcampanulate, pale yellow, obſoletely 5-lobed, marked near the baſe with five black-purple ſpots. *Stamens* erect, connivent. *Calyx* of the ripe fruit a dulliſh yellow, large, inflated, angular, ſubovate acuminate, intruded at the baſe, 10-angled, alternate angles more faintly marked, 5-toothed: teeth connivent, and even decuſſate. *Berry* globular, ſmooth, yellow, ſucculent, not ſenſibly divided into cells, even when unripe. *Seeds* lens-ſhaped, neſtling in the pulp chiefly, but not excluſively, near the ſurface. Except the berry, every part of the

the plant is covered with a ſoft pubeſcence, more harſh on the calyx than elſewhere. The fruit is eatable, agreeably acid and ſweet, and with a little uſe very palatable; has a fragrant odour, ſomething like a mixture of apple and melon.

This plant is a native of Peru and Chili, but is cultivated at the Cape of Good Hope, in ſome parts of the Eaſt-Indies, and more eſpecially at the Engliſh ſettlement of New South-Wales, at which latter place it is known by the name of the Cape Gooſeberry, and is the chief fruit the coloniſts at preſent poſſeſs: is eaten raw, or made into pies, puddings, or preſerves.

It does not appear to be unwholeſome, though the Botaniſt, who ſees the near natural affinity it bears to the Deadly Nightſhade, can hardly diveſt himſelf of the averſion ariſing from ſuch an aſſociation. DOMBEY, indeed, in a memoir he wrote upon the ſubject, attributes the origin of a cruel diſorder that prevails in Peru, to the too great uſe made of Capſicums, Love-Apples, and theſe Berries. *(Vide Annals of Botany, vol. 2, p. 480.*

We ſuſpect that this plant may have been taken up by LINNÆUS, both in his PHYSALIS *pubeſcens* and *peruviana;* the ſynonym from FEUILLEE, quoted under the former, certainly belongs to it, and the ſpecimen in the Bankſian Herbarium, aſcertained to be ſimilar to that in the Linnean, ſeems to be ſcarcely different; yet the deſcription given in the *Spec. Plant.* in which it is obſerved that the berry fills the calyx, and that the ſtem is annual and proſtrate, is altogether inapplicable. The latter is ſaid by LINNÆUS to be very ſimilar to DATURA *Metel*, a reſemblance we by no means obſerve in our plant, otherwiſe the reſt of the deſcription and its native country, would induce us to believe them to be the ſame. As however the deſcription is very incomplete, and no mention is made of the fruit being eatable, we think it ſafeſt to conſider this as a ſpecies unknown to LINNÆUS, and to give it a name which is perhaps in itſelf ſufficient to diſtinguiſh it from every other.

We received this plant from GABRIEL GILLETT, Eſq. in whoſe garden, at Drayton-Green, it has been cultivated ſome years. Requires to be protected from froſt, but ſhould remain in the open air the whole of the ſummer. In the ſtove it is evergreen, and in the greenhouſe loſes its foliage in the winter, but the ſtems put forth new leaves and ſhoots in the ſpring. Flowers in June and July and ripens its fruit in Auguſt and through the reſt of the ſummer. In South-America it flowers through the whole of the year, and its fruit is held in eſtimation for its fragrance as well as agreeably acidulated ſweet taſte; and is likewiſe conſidered as a uſeful cooling remedy in fevers.

Pubd by T Gosse St Geo Gescent Decr 1 1807

DIANTHUS ORIENTALIS. GEORGIAN PINK.

****

Claſs and Order.

DECANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. cylindricus, 1-phyllus: baſi ſquamatus. *Petala* 5 unguiculata. *Capſ.* cylindrica, 1-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

DIANTHUS *orientalis*; caule ſuffruticoſo, foliis ſubulatis pungentibus: floralibus internodiis brevioribus, ſquamis calycinis arcte imbricatis obovatis, tubo longiſſimo acuto, petalis cuneiformibus inciſis.

DIANTHUS *orientalis*. *Don. Cantab.* 101.

CARYOPHYLLUS orientalis fruticoſus, tenuiſſimo folio, flore laciniato. *Tourn. Cor.* 23?

DESCR. *Stem* ſhrubby. *Leaves* rigid, linear, channelled, pungent, rough at the margin, growing in bunches at the extremities of the barren branches. *Flowering Stems* lateral, very long and ſlender, 1—3-flowered, with from four to eight pair of ſmall leaves oppoſite, ſubulate, adpreſſed to the ſtem, three times ſhorter than the internodes. *Calycine Scales* ſeveral, imbricate, ſtriate, obovate, margined, preſſed cloſe to the tube, than which they are three or four times ſhorter. *Tube* cylindrical, ſlender, five-toothed: teeth connivent. *Petals* five: *claw* longer by one half than the limb. *Limb* wedge-ſhaped, jagged, twiſted. *Stamens* after the pollen is diſcharged recurved. *Styles* exſerted, capillary, twiſted. Scent agreeable but of little power.

This plant has great affinity with DIANTHUS *juniperinus* of Dr. SMITH, fully deſcribed in the Tranſactions of the Linnean Society,

Society, and ſpecimens of which gathered by TOURNEFORT himſelf are to be ſeen in the Bankſian Herbarium; but differs from it in ſeveral reſpects; the woody part of the ſtem is of humbler growth, the flowering ſtalks longer, with ſhorter more cloſely adpreſſed leaves, and bearing fewer flowers, generally only one in its native ſoil, and from one to three when cultivated; ſcales of the calyx more in number and more cloſely imbricated; tube much longer, ſlenderer, and more pointed; petals longer, more deeply jagged, and twiſted. Found about Tiflis, in Ruſſian Georgia. Communicated to us by Mr. LODDIGES, of Hackney, in June 1806.

Is probably hardy, but has been hitherto preſerved under a frame in the winter.

Pub. by T. Curtis St Geo: Crescent Dec. 1. 1807.

F. Sansom Sculp.

CLEMATIS CIRRHOSA. EVERGREEN VIRGIN'S-BOWER.

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Claſs and Order.

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx 0. *Petala* 4 (rarius 5.) *Semina* caudata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CLEMATIS *cirrhoſa;* foliis ſimplicibus, caule cirrhis oppoſitis ſcandente, pedunculis unifloris lateralibus. *Syſt. Veg.* 426. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. *p.* 1287. *Desf. Atl.* 1. *p.* 433.

CLEMATIS cirrhis ſcandens, foliis ſimplicibus. *Sp. Pl.* 766. *Hort. Cliff.* 226.

CLEMATIS peregrina foliis pyri inciſis. *Bauh. Pin.* 300.

CLEMATIS altera bætica. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 1. *p.* 123. *Hiſp. p.* 223. *t.* 222. *Lob. Ic.* 628. *f.* 2. *Tabern.* 1269.

CLEMATIS peregrina foliis pyri inciſis, nunc ſingularibus nunc ternis. *Tourn. Cor.* 20. *Quer. Flor. Eſpan.* 4. *p.* 352.

CLEMATIS bætica Cluſii. *Bauh. Hiſt.* 2. *p.* 126. *Ger. Emac.* 886. *f.* 2. *Park. Theat.* 383. *f.* 2. *Raii Hiſt.* 1. *p.* 621. 2.

There is great affinity between this plant and CLEMATIS *calycina*, more remarkable in ſome ſpecimens of the latter than in the one from which our drawing (No. 959) was taken, in which the involucrum is more diſtant and grown out into the form of leaves; whereas it is more uſually cloſe to the flower, and has exactly the appearance of a calyx. In the preſent plant, the peduncle above the involucrum is thickened and of the ſame colour as the flower, ſo that it might be miſtaken for a tube of the corolla; and this cauſes the involucrum to appear as if cloſe to the flower, which in reality it is not.

Was

Was firſt obſerved by Clusius, between Medina Sodina in Andaluſia and Gibraltar, and is common in other provinces of Spain, alſo about Algiers and on Mount Atlas. It climbs up trees, which it overwhelms. Although this plant is generally mentioned by the old botanical writers, all their figures and deſcriptions are without exception copied from Clusius, who ſaw it in ſeed only. It is fully deſcribed by Desfontaines in his *Flora Atlantica.*

Our drawing was taken from a plant communicated by Mr. Loddiges, cultivated in a pot, and kept in the greenhouſe; but Philip Miller obſerves, that it endured the hardeſt winters of this country for forty years together in the open ground at the Phyſic Garden, Chelſea, and that it flowers better than when treated more tenderly; in expoſed ſituations, however, it is apt to periſh. Is propagated by laying down the young ſhoots in October. Flowers in March and April. Suppoſed to have been cultivated by Gerard in 1596, but as he ſays that he has found it in the Iſle of Wight, and in a wood by Waltham-Abbey, perhaps he miſtook ſome variety of Clematis *Vitalba* for this ſpecies.

Pub.d by T. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Dec.r 1 1807 Edwards et Savage Print

CHLOROPHYTUM INORNATUM. GREENISH-FLOWERED CHLOROPHYTUM.

****

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. infera, hexapetalo-partita, subæqualis, regularis, persistens, laciniis deorsum breviter tubulose conflectentibus inde patentissimis. *Fil.* hypogyna, subfiliformia, divergentia. *Stylus* setaceo-elongatus. *Stig.* simplex. *Capſ.* scarioso-pergaminea, acute lobato-triquetra, valvulis septigeris. *Sem.* biserialia, 2–5 in quoque loculo, reniformi-rotunda, compressa, hinc depressa cum papilla centrali, inde gibboso-convexula, internis angustorum dessepimentorum marginibus affixa. G.

OBS. *Ex India-Occidentali?* Herba *perennans;* radix *rhizoma subcaudescens simpliciter fibrosum;* folia *radicalia alterna, plura, in paucis seriebus ambientia, lanceolata, longe acuminata, subtus nervoso-striata media costa carinatim prominente, undulata, deorsum convoluto-amplexantia, fasciculato-compacta, sursum recumbenter divergentia;* caules *subbini, centrales, strictissimi, teretes, simplices vel uniramosi, scabrido-villosi foliis sublongiores;* ramus *parum divergens, foliaceo-stipulatus;* inflor. *paniculato-vel capitellato-racemosa, ex racemulis vel capitellis plurimis, sparsis, remotiusculis,* 1—4 *floris, breviter atque fasciculatim pedicellatis;* spathæ communes *subfoliaceæ, adpressæ;* partiales *parvæ, membranaceæ, unacuique flori;* corolla, *luteo-virens, magnitudine penè* HYACINTHI orientalis; laciniis *lineari-oblongis, acutulis, usque ad circa quartam partem longitudinis suæ cylindrico-convergentibus, dein reflectentibus; intimis nonnihil angustioribus, acutioribus;* filam. *his subæqualia, basi corollæ inserta, linearia, æqualia;* anth. *sagittato-lineares, erectæ, a basi infixæ;* stylus *æquans stamina;* stigma *depressulum, ad lentem glanduloso-puberulum;* germen *virens, stylo duplo vel ultra brevius, turbinato-trigonum;* capſ. *obcordato-turbinata, molendinacea, stylo partim persistente præfixa, secundum angulorum marginem dehiscens, per corollam emarcidam subtus calyculata;* sem. *nigra, subsalebrosa, papillulis minutissimis densissimis uniformiter scabrata, ad umbilicum indentata.* Χλωρον Φυτον. *Genus inter Jussiæui* BROMELIAS *inscribendum.* G.

Specific Name.

CHLOROPHYTUM *inornatum.* G.

Of

Of this vegetable we can find no traces in any author known to us; nor do we know of any conſtituted genus under which it can be arranged. In habit it ſeems to us to come neareſt to TILLANDSIA and PITCAIRNIA. Mr. SALISBURY, of the Botanic Garden, Brompton, informs us, that it was received ſome years ago by Mr. FAIRBAIRN from the Weſt-Indies, and cultivated by him in the Phyſic Garden, Chelſea. Requires to be kept in the hot-houſe, where it flowers and ſeeds plentifully during the ſummer months; quite ſcentleſs.

There is a ſpecimen without flowers in the Bankſian Herbarium, from Jamaica, inſcribed TILLANDSIA *flexuoſa*, which we ſuſpect to be our plant; but if ſo, certainly not the one to which that name belongs. *G.*

WATSONIA ROSEA. PYRAMIDAL WATSONIA.

****

Claſs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Spatha bivalvis, adpreſſa. *Cor.* inferius tubuloſa et ſæpius geniculatim curvata, limbo ſubæqualiter ſexpartito ſæpius nutante, laciniis vel regulariter vel ſubbilabiatim diſpoſitis. *Stam.* vel adſcendentia antheris parallelis contiguis, vel rarius porrecta iiſdem trifariam divergentibus. *Stylus* capillaceo-elongatus. *Stigm.* 3, gracilia, bipartita, revoluto-divaricata. *Capſ.* oblonga, tereti-trigona, cartilaginea. *Sem.* numeroſa, deorſum imbricata, imo nucleo anguloſe preſſo, ſumma ala membranacea vel iſta rariſſime ſuppreſſa. *G.*

OBS. Bulbo-tuber *orbiculatum, ſæpius compreſſum, tectum plexibus fibroſo-organicis extimis modo craſſiſſimis ſubligneis, ex vertice gemelliparum alia duo evolvens ſterilia;* folia *diſticha, enſata, firmiora, nervoſa, haud raro lucida, modo fiſtuloſo-cava, modo cartilagineo-marginata;* caulina *ferme ſemper axillariter bulbifera, gradatim breviora;* caulis *nec recenti ſoboli (ut vulgo in ordine) ſed priſcæ matrici continuus, erectus, ſtrictus vel etiam ſubligneſcens, vix unquam non ramoſus,* ramis *adpreſſis;* ſpatharum *valvula extima ſupra ſphacelata et ſæpius colorata;* flores *ſpicati, ortu diſtichi, vulgo numeroſi, varie cæruleſcentes, rubentes, vel albeſcentes, perraro in bulbillos degenerantes;* faux *plerumque in cylindrum producitur, modo etiam turbinatim contrahitur. Vidimus nonnullarum ſub fructificatione bulbo-tuber venis craſſioribus ſcatere gummi ductili repletis; vel nonnunquam hocce gummi in maſſam lapideo-induratam mole nucis moſchatæ exſtillatum tunicis adhærere.* G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

WATSONIA *roſea;* foliis lorato-lanceolatis, cartilagineo-marginatis; ſpica paniculata, elongato-pyramidata, imbricato-conferta; ſpatha tubum æquante; corollæ limbo nutante, grandiori, ſubregulari, ſubcampanulato-explanato, tubum cum fauce æquante; fauce tubum æquante, nuda, lato-turbinata. *G.*

WATSONIA *roſea. Herb. Bankſ. Nobis in Annals of Bot.* 1. 230.

GLADIOLUS *glumaceus. Vahl Enum.* 2. 105. *Thunb. Prod. Fl. cap.* 186. *Act. Soc. Haf. v.* 6.

GLADIOLUS *pyramidatus. Bot. Rep. tab.* 335.

GLADIOLI

GLADIOLI *iridifolii* var. ſpecioſa floribus roſeis. *Jacq. Ic. Rar. 2. p. 4. tab. 235.*

GLADIOLUS *marginatus. δ.* floribus purpureis. *Thunb. Diſſ. 20.*

This fine ſpecies is at once ſeen to be cloſely allied to the *marginata* of No. 608 of this work; but is eaſily diſtinguiſhed by the differences given in the above ſpecific character. Native of the Cape of Good Hope. Requires the ſame treatment as its congeners, and flowers freely during the ſummer months. One of the talleſt known to us, being ſometimes near four feet high. Our drawing was made from a branch of a plant ſent us by Mr. Loddiges. *G.*

Specierum Synthesis.

ſpicata. *Supra tab.* 523. Gladiolus ſpicatus. *Vahl Enum.* 2. 78. *n.* 2. Gladiolus fiſtuloſus. *id. l. c. n.* 3.

plantaginea. *Supra tab.* 553. Gladiolus alopecuroides. *Vahl l. c.* 99. *n.* 45.

punctata. *Nobis in Ann. of Bot.* 1. 229. Ixia punctata. *Bot. Rep. tab.* 177. Gladiolus purpureus β. *Herb. Bankſ.* Gladiolus fubulatus. *Vahl l. c.* 97. *n.* 41.

rubens. *Nobis.* Gladiolus rubens. *Vahl l. c.* 98. *n.* 42. Gladiolus purpureus. α? *Herb. Bankſ.* anne præcedente diſtincta?

marginata. *Supra tab.* 608. Gladiolus marginatus. *Vahl l. c.* 104. *n.* 55.

roſea. *Supra tab.* 1072. Gladiolus glumaceus. *Vahl l. c.* 105. *n.* 56.

breviſolia. *Supra tab.* 601. Gladiolus teſtaceus. *Vahl l. c.* 105. *n.* 57.

iridifolia. *Supra tab.* 600. Gladiolus iridiſolius. *Vahl l. c.* 91. *n.* 29.

Meriana. *Supra tab.* 418. Gladiolus Merianus. *Vahl l. c.* 94. *n.* 34.

humilis. *Supra tab.* 631. Gladiolus laccatus. *Vahl l. c.* 94. *n.* 33.

roſeo-alba. *Supra tab.* 537. Gladiolus roſeo-albus. *Vahl l. c.* 93. *n.* 31.

anguſta. *Nobis in Ann. of Bot.* 1. 230. Antholyzæ Merianæ *var. Jacq. ic. rar.* 2. *tab.* 231. Gladiolus Merianus β. *Vahl l. c.* 95. *n.* 34.

aletroides. *Supra tab.* 533. Gladiolus aletroides. *Vahl l. c.* 96. *n.* 36.

by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent, Decr. 1 1787

Syd. Edwards Del. F. Sansom Sculp.

CRINUM ASIATICUM. LARGEST CRINUM.

****

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vide Num. 1034.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CRINUM *asiaticum;* foliis oblongo-lanceolatis; floribus breviter pedicellatis; corollæ laciniis lorato-linearibus, anguſtis, convoluto-concavis, revoluto-radiantibus, æqualibus; filamentis erecto-divaricantibus, his ſubduplo brevioribus, baſi ſubarticulatim geniculatis; ſtigmate depreſſo-obtuſato. *G.*

CRINUM *asiaticum. Linn. Mant.* 362. *Flor. Zeylon.* 127. *Mill. Ic.* 73. *tab.* 110. *Dict. n.* 2. *L'Herit. Sert. Angl.* 8. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 45. excluſo ſyn. *Burm. Prod.* 9. AMARYLLIDI *longifoliæ* potius ſubjiciendo. *G.*

BULBINE *asiatica. Gærtn. Sem. et Fruct.* 1. 42. *t.* 13. ubi fructus eſt inverſus et quod ſimulat pedicellum eſt tubi floris fragmentum. *G.*

LILIO-ASPHODELUS americanus ſempervirens maximus polyanthus albus. *Comm. Rar. tab.* 14. *Dillen. Elth.* 194. *t.* 161. *f.* 195.

LILIUM zeylanicum bulbiferum et umbelliferum. *Herm. Lugd.* 682. *t.* 683. *Rudb. Elyſ.* 2. 182. *f.* 10.

RADIX toxicaria. *Rumph. Amboin. Herb.* 6. 155. *t.* 69.

BELUTTA–poli–tali. *Rheede Hort. Malab.* 11. 75. *t.* 38. *Rudb. Elyſ.* 2. *t.* 90.

DESCR. *Leaves* many, ambient, lanceolate-oblong, convolutely faſciculate at the baſe, a thick longitudinal midrib, outer ones recurved; *corolla* revolute-hypocrateriform, the long narrow *ungues* being grown together into an upright fleſhy rounded-triquetral *tube* ſlightly curved towards the neck, nearly

nearly the length of the *segments* of the limb, which are revolutely radiate, converging somewhat turbinately towards their bases, nearly equal, narrow, linear, acute, convolutely concave, about three inches long, three *outer ones* terminated by a mucro hooked towards the inner side; *filaments* upright, subulately attenuate, filiform, divaricately patent, somewhat incurved, nearly twice shorter than limb, somewhat geniculately jointed near the base; *authers* oblong-linear, incumbent, vibrating, deep yellow; *style* subtriquetrally filiform, attenuated upwards and purple; *stigma* a blunted depressed simple point, slightly glandular-pubescent; *germen* standing on a short thickish green *pedicle*. This plant, like others of the order, sometimes produces a membranous somewhat inflated *capsule* with two rows of thickly piled flattish *seeds*, as described in the generic character of AMARYLLIS No. 923*; at others a fruit, each loculament of which is filled up by a single large fleshy mass that germinates in the manner of seed when planted: GÆRTNER's figure represents a capsule of the first kind with seed as growing into bulbs before they drop out.

A native of various parts of the East-Indies, where it grows in moist situations, chiefly by the sides of rivers; we hear that it is found also in New South-Wales growing to a great size, as it does sometimes in our stoves, where it is usually kept in the tan-pit. Cultivated at Chelsea, by P. MILLER.

The figure above quoted from MILLER's *Icones*, though referred to in Hortus Kewensis as a synonym of CRINUM *erubescens*, evidently belongs to our plant; as do those of COMMELIN and DILLENIUS, though said to represent an American species. The specific character in WILLDENOW certainly applies more correctly to CRINUM *americanum*, No. 1034 of this work. A long account of the properties and uses of our vegetable will be found in the above-cited work of RUMPHIUS.

Our drawing was made at Messrs. LEE and KENNEDY's, Hammersmith. Blooms very freely during the summer months. *G.*

ERRATA.

No. 631, l. 8. pro "*laccata*," lege "*humilis*."
No. 637, l. 10. pro "624," lege "621."
No. 860, l. 6. pro "652," lege "645."
No. 1041, l. 4. pro "HEXANDRIA," lege "TRIANDRIA."
No. 1060, l. 17. pro "*a morpha*," lege "*amorpha*."
No. 1063, l. 24. pro "*accumbentia*," lege "*accumbentibus*."

Curtis's Bot. Mag. Jan 1 1808 Edwards del. Sansom Fecit

DRIMIA ALTISSIMA. TALLEST DRIMIA.

****

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. supra N°. 822.

Cor. infera, hexapetalo-partita, hypocrateriformi-campanulata, laciniis oblongiusculis, infra cylindrico-convergentibus, supra longius rotato-revoluto-reflexove patentibus. *Fil.* linearisubulata, æqualia, ima corolla inserta, subfasciculato-porrecta, rariſſime divergentia. *Stylus* triquetro-filiformis. *Stig.* trilobato-vel capitellato-trigonum. *Capſ.* scarioso-membranacea, obovato-oblonga, subtrigona. *Sem.* pauca, oblonga, erecta. *G.*

OBS. Radix Bulbus *tunicato-ſquamoſus ſquamis maximis ſubæquatis tunicatim conferruminatis futuris fere obſoletis, vel modo imbricato-ſquarroſis ſquamis minoribus laxius compactis;* Folia *radicalia, carnoſa, craſſiuſcula, ex lineari-attenuatis atque convoluto-concavis ad lato-lanceolata atque explanata progredientia, erectiuſcula;* Scapus *centralis, teres, erectus, de ſpithamæo altitudinem acquirens pene orgyalem, foliationem nunc diu nunc breve antea vel modo ſimul veniens cum ea;* Inflorescentia *ſpicato-racemoſa, pauci-multiflora atque alopecuroideo-elongata,* pedicellis *divaricato-patentibus;* Bracteæ *ſimplices, unifloræ, parvæ, membranaceæ. Differt* HYACINTHO *corolla ſexpartita et ſtaminum inſertione;* SCILLA *et* ORNITHOGALO *laciniarum corollæ inflexione ſtaminumque conniventia proſtante; unoquoque habitu. Collimat* LACHENALIAM *per illius* lanceolatam. *G.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

DRIMIA *altiſſima;* bulbo magno depresso-globoso, squamis maximis tunicatim contignatis futuris obsoleſcentibus; scapo glauco, baculi teretis ad instar; foliis post eum emarcidum prodeuntibus, duplo brevioribus, lorato-lanceolatis, convoluto-mucronatis; racemo alopecuroideo-elongato; bracteis medio pedicellum versus in se hamatim replicatis, denuo reflexis; corolla pedicellis longiore. *G.*

ORNITHOGALUM *altiſſimum. Linn. Suppl. Syſt. Vegetab. Murr.* 328. *Thunb. Prod. Fl. Cap.* 62. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. *tab.* 119.

ORNITHOGALUM *giganteum. Jacq. Hort. Schœnb.* 1.

Bulb

Bulb about the size of a child's head, depressed-globose, tunicate-squamose, scales very broad, of equal height, so closely joined as to give the whole the appearance of a tunicate Bulb; *Leaves* appearing after the scape has withered, about a foot and half high, two inches broad, lorate-lanceolate, finely nerved-streaked, convolutely mucronate; *Scape* wand-like, round, perpendicular, very slightly tapered, glaucous, about the thickness of a man's finger, together with the rachis nearly five feet high, central; *Raceme* alopecuroidal, cylindrical, crowded, tapering towards the top, nearly two feet long; *pedicles* filiform, standing at right angles with the rachis, shorter than the corolla; *bractles* broad-subulate, membranous, with the upper half first doubled inwards uncinately, at length reflex, upper ones becoming progressively almost obsolete; *corolla* hypocrateriform-campanulate, about three parts of an inch long, of a yellowish white colour, scentless; *Segments* separated from each other nearly to the base, linear-oblong, equal, converging cylindrically for about a third of their length, then rotately patent and slightly incurved, convolute-concave, outwards carinate-convex with a green stripe; *filaments* plano-subulate, about a third shorter than the segments, to the base of which they are adnate, upright, converging fasciculately, pointing forwards; *Anthers* before they burst large, oblong, green, afterwards yellow; *Germen* green, oblong-pyramidal, subtriquetral, uneven, far shorter than *style*, which is even with or rather overtopping the corolla, subclavate, filiform, triquetral, upright, slightly curved; *Stigma* trigonally subcapitate, not very conspicuous, glandularly pubescent.—Many flowers on the upper part of the raceme are defective as to one-third of their parts.—We do not see why JACQUIN, who instituted the genus and has described several species, should have turned over the present plant to ORNITHOGALUM, from which it differs full as much as any other DRIMIA, both in character and habit.

A native of the Cape of Good Hope; whence it was imported last year, by Messrs. LEE and KENNEDY, with whom it flowered early this spring, at their Nursery in Hammersmith; most probably for the first time in this country.

The leaves in our plate are shewn in a very early stage of their growth. *G.*

Edwards Del. Sansom Sculp.
Pub.d by T.Curtis St.George's Fields Jan.y 1st 1791

HÆMANTHUS COCCINEUS. SALMON-COLOURED BLOOD-FLOWER.

****

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Spatha plurivalvis umbellam arrecte circumposita. *Cor.* supera, erecta, subinfundibuliformis, infra breviter tubulosa, limbo longiore regulari in lacinias lineari-oblongas æquales turbinatim raro rotatim patulas sexpartito. *Fil.* linearia, corollam exsuperantia, tubi collo imposita, erecto-patentia. *Stylus* setaceo-elongatus. *Stigm.* aut mera cuspis aut in trina brevissima discedens. *Bacca* tri vel abortu uni aut bilocularis, oblongiuscula. *Sem.* solitaria, loculo conformia. G.

OBS. Radix Bulbus *tunicato-squamosus, compresso-ovatus, squarrosus, ex tunicis dimidiatis oppositis sursum imbricatim conferruminatis, imis brevioribus; rhizomate subtus prominente, nudo, majusculo, annulari-rugoso, fibras crassas cylindraceas exserente; semel eodem composito, ex plurimis coadunatis sobolibus superimpositis gemmis plurimum grandioribus concreto.* Folia *radicalia, 2 ad 4, bifaria, vel diu post flores vel simul cum iis vel antea prodeuntia, coriaceo-incrassata, ex angustis lineari-loratis atque convoluto-concavis ad lata lorato-linguiformia et prorsus explanata, ab erectis conniventibus ad recumbenter divaricata humique adpressa, modo maculata rarius pubescentia; semel deorsum petiolatim attenuata, convoluto-conduplicata, equitanter vaginantia, quando lamina oblongo-lanceolata, tenuior, undulata et costa media crassa percursa sit;* Scapus *bis lateralis compresso-teres;* Spatha *persistens, plerumque colorata et quodammodo corollaceo-configurata, umbellam demissiorem obvolvens; rarius herbaceo-membranacea itaque elatiore exsuperata;* Bacca *fere nunquam non colorata. Per* puniceum CRINUM, *per* albiflorem MASSONIAM *collimat. Rectius forte* CRINO *fuisset ascriptus* HÆMANTHUS multiflorus, *N^i. 961; habens spatham retrofractam, umbellam sphæroideo-radiantem, corollæ tubum longiorem, lacinias stellato-expansas, stamina ex divaricatis campanulatim conflexuia, uti et habitum universum nonnihil ab* HÆMANTHIS *recedentem; neque obstitissent, tantis validioribus consentaneis signis, spathæ valvulæ numerum binarium excedentes; hujus fructum maturum nondum vidimus, suspicamur vero non esse ipsum baccatum, sed tantum seminibus baccatis.* G.

Specific

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HÆMANTHUS *coccineus;* foliis poſt antheſin prodeuntibus, geminis, late linguiformi-loratis, planiſſimis, coriaceo-craſſis, humi recumbentibus; ſpathæ valvulis coloratis, lamellæformibus, rotundato-obtuſis, umbellam coarctatam breviorem campanulatim obvolventibus; corolla infundibuliformi; ſtigmate ſimplici. *G.*

HÆMANTHUS *coccineus. Linn. Sp. Pl.* 412. *Mill. Dict. ed.* 7. *n.* 1. *Thunb. Prod. Fl. Cap.* 59. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 403. *Mart. Mill. Dict. Liliac. a Redoute, tab.* 39. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 24.

HÆMANTHUS africanus. *Tournef. Inſt.* 657. *tab.* 433. *Comm. Hort. Amſt.* 2. *p.* 127. *tab.* 64.

NARCISSUS bifolius. Prom. B. ſpei. *Robin. Ic.* 243.

NARCISSUS indicus gemino latiore folio. *Rudb. Elyſ.* 2. *t.* 49. *f.* 8.

NARCISSUS indicus ſerpentarius. *Hern. mex.* 885. *t.* 899.

LILIUM indicum puniceum gemino latiore folio, &c. &c. *Mor. Hiſt. tom.* 1. *ſect.* 4. *t.* 21. *f.* 16. *p.* 410.

BULBOSA africana anomala Moly affinis. *Raii Hiſt.* 1127. *cap.* 8.

A native of the Cape of Good Hope; cultivated by P. Miller, in 1731; by the Dutch Gardeners probably near a century before. Is now common in our greenhouſes, where it flowers towards the end of ſummer. Seems to have attracted the attention of moſt of the elder Botaniſts, by whom it has been repeatedly deſcribed and figured. Is perfectly ſcentleſs. *G.*

ERRATA.

No. 1072, pag. alt. l. 14. poſt "ſpicata" inſere "*Nobis in Ann. of Bot. v.* 1. 228. *et ſupra No.* 553. *p. alt.* Ixia *fiſtuloſa,*" &c.

No. 1073, pag. alt, l. 14, for "two" read "double."

Pub. by T. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Jan. 1. 1808. F. Sansom

CURCULIGO ORCHIOIDES (β.) LANCE-LEAVED CURCULIGO.

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Claſs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA (*quibuſdam* POLYGAMIA MONÆCIA *ob flores inferiores hermaphroditos, ſuperiores maſculos.* G.)

Generic Character.

Spatha univalvis, convoluta, acuminata, membranacea. *Cor.* ſupera, tubatim hypocrateriformis, partim perſiſtens, tubo triquetro-filiformi, limbo pluries breviore, ſexpartito, rotato, laciniis oblongiuſculis, ſubæqualibus. *Fil.* antheris ſagittato-linearibus breviora, ori tubi impoſita, patentia. *Stylus* tubo unitus, ultra quem conulus breviſſimus. *Stigm.* 3 in unum majuſculum trijugoſo-ſubulatum decurrenter connata, ſupra ſetaceo-divergentia. *Bacca* oblonga, acuminata, ex loculis abortu uno aut binis, membranaceis, pellucidis pulpa ſpongioſa fætis. *Sem.* plura ſubnidulantia, ovato-globoſa, proceſſu (funiculo umbilicali?) roſtriformi. G.

DESCR. Radix *biennis, fuſiformis, rugoſa rugis annularibus, cortice fuſco tecta, ſuperne ſquamis ſcarioſis veſtita, carnoſa, ſeſquipedalis, craſſitie digiti minoris.* Folia *radicalia, faſciculatim conferta, erecta et recurvata, quædam terræ incumbentia, linearia, acuta, ſtriata, canaliculata, baſi plerumque quinquenervia, punctis minimis denſis piliſque rarioribus longis albis adſperſa, pedalia.* Scapus *vix ſupra terram prominulus, anguloſus, ſtriatus, albus, ſquamis ſcarioſis foliiſque obvolutus, breviſſimus.* Flores *parum ſupra terram prominuli, faſciculatim conferti, pedunculati.* Pedunculi, *erecti, compreſſiuſculi, ſubalati, baſi tenuiores, pilis rarioribus longis albis adſperſi, tubo floris breviores, nivei.* KŒNIG in Plant. Coromand. v. 1. p. 15.— GETHYLLIDI *peraffine genus.* G.

Specific Name and Synonyms.

CURCULIGO *orchioides. Roxb. Pl. Coromand.* 1. 14. *t.* 13. *Gærtn. Fruct. et Sem.* 1. 63. *t.* 16. *Mart. Mill. Dict. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 105.

ORCHIS amboinica major radice raphanoide. *Rumph. Amb.* 6. 116. *t.* 54. *f.* 1.

(α) foliis lanceolato-linearibus. G.

(β) foliis elliptico-lanceolatis. G.

We

We have to regret, that accident prevented us from availing ourſelves of Mr. GREVILLE's very kind permiſſion to examine this rare vegetable, while in bloom, for the firſt time in Europe, in his conſervatory at Paddington, where it had been introduced from the Eaſt-Indies by Dr. ROXBURGH. For the materials of our generic character, we have relied, partly on the deſcriptions of Meſſrs. KŒNIG and ROXBURGH in the above-cited work of the latter, and partly on a figure and diſſections in the ſame.

GÆRTNER, judging from an iſolated fruit, has been betrayed into more than one error concerning our preſent ſubject. Having examined the ſeed-veſſel, he declares that it cannot belong to the plant cited as the repreſentation of the parent, from the above-quoted work of RUMPHIUS; but that it muſt be the offspring of ſome vegetable of the natural order of *Scitamineæ;* and proclaims it one of the moſt remarkable anomalies in the vegetable kingdom in regard to the ſtyle, capſule, and ſeed. The error in ſynonymy evidently aroſe from his knowledge of the ſubject being confined to the fruit; as the phenomena he deſcried in the ſtructure did from his falſe view of the parts. He deſcribes it to be a capſule conſiſting of "from 6—9 ſingle-ſeeded cells, arranged "one over the other, ſubalternately, in two longitudinal rows or "piled ranks;" when in fact it is a pericarp that grows up from a germen with three parallel cells, as uſual in this order of plants; the contents of more than one or two of which cells or ovaria are ſeldom impregnated, whilſt the ſterile ones are obliterated, the ripening fruit becoming either one or two-celled accordingly. The imaginary double pile of cells one above the other, is no more than the ſeveral nidi or cavities formed by each ſeed in the pulp of the vertical berried loculament, in which it has been imbedded; this by age has been converted into a dry ſpongy ſubſtance, and ſhrunk into the appearance of cruſtlike tranſverſe partitions intercepting each ſeed. His extraordinary ſtyle, ſaid to be "long, fili-"form, and covered with hairs," is in reality a remnant of the floral tube broken off by accident about the middle: his "horny, lateral, beaked proceſs in each ſeed, *roſtrum Curculionis æmulans,*" from which he has named the genus, we ſuſpect to be merely the umbilical cord, and not very different from that of the ſeeds of many other berried fruits. *Orchioides* was perhaps as irrelevant a ſpecific name as could have been hit upon. RUMPHIUS deſcribes the flower of his ſpecimen as "*ſordide albicans læto rubro intermixto.*" He ſays the root is eaten in India when candied. Is KŒNIG correct in calling it a biennial plant? *G.*

ydEdwards Del. Published by T. Curtis, Glasshouse Street, January 1, 1820. Fran.s Sansom Sculp.

Rosa Lutea (β.) Bicolor. Red and Yellow Austrian Rose.

****

Claſs and Order.

Icosandria Polygynia.

Generic Character.

Petala 5. *Cal.* urceolatus, 5-fidus, carnoſus, collo coarctatus. *Sem.* plurima, hiſpida, calycis interiori lateri affixa.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ROSA *lutea;* germinibus globoſis pedunculiſque glabris, calycibus petioliſque ſpinuloſis, aculeis ramorum rectis. *Hort. Kew.* 2. *p.* 200. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 1064. *Arb.* 303. *Mart. Mill. Dict. n.* 2.

(α) *unicolor;* corollis utrinque concoloribus. *Vide ſupra, No.* 363.

ROSA *Eglanteria. Sp. Pl.* 703, excluſis ſynonymis.

(β) *bicolor;* corollis intus puniceis.

ROSA punicea. *Cornut. Canad.* 11.

ROSA ſylveſtris auſtriaca flore phœniceo. *Park. Theat.* 1019. *n.* 6. *fig. in* 1018.

ROSA graveolens ſimplex flore extus luteo intus rubro holoſericeo. *Weinm. Phyt. t.* 868. *f.* C.

Red and Yellow Auſtrian Roſe. *Lawrance, t.* 6.

This appears to be a mere variety of the Yellow Auſtrian Roſe, before figured, and is probably a creation of the Dutch Gardeners, as Jacquin received it from Holland, and ſeems not to have known any thing of it as growing in Auſtria. This Botaniſt at firſt conſidered it as a diſtinct ſpecies, but obſerving it afterwards to bear ſometimes flowers that were yellow on both ſides, he changed his opinion. Linnæus at firſt, from the ſweetneſs of the leaves, which Gerard ſays have an excellent

cellent ſweet ſmell, more pleaſant than thoſe of the Eglantine, miſtook the Auſtrian Roſe for the Sweet-Briar, and called it in conſequence Rosa *eglanteria* ; a miſtake that led to great confuſion, and to the application of another name, that of *rubiginoſa* to the Sweet-Briar. This name has been unfortunately generally retained, though, as the original miſtake has been ſince corrected by adopting the appellation of *lutea* for the Auſtrian plant, that of *eglanteria* ought to have been reſtored to the Sweet-Briar, to which it originally belonged, and was meant by Linnæus himſelf to have been continued, as his ſynonyms evidently ſhew.

Our friend, Dr. Afzelius, in a moſt elaborate, accurate, and learned monograph on the Swediſh Roſes*, publiſhing at Upſal, has made this reſtoration ; and we regret that Dr. Smith has not done the ſame in his Flora Britannica.

The Red and Yellow Auſtrian Roſe is a beautiful ſhrub, quite hardy, and well deſerving a place in all our gardens, where indeed it is almoſt univerſally to be met with, having been cultivated by old Parkinson above a hundred and ſixty years ago, who ſagaciouſly conſidered it as only a variety of *lutea*.

* Vide Annals of Botany, v. 2. p. 213.

Lyd. Edwards. Del

Pub.d by T. Curtis St.ª Geo. Crescent. January 1. 1808

F. Sansom. Sculp.

GENTIANA ASCLEPIADEA. SWALLOW-WORT-LEAVED GENTIAN.

****

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 1-petala. *Capſ.* 2-valvis, 1-locularis. *Receptaculis* 2 longitudinalibus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GENTIANA *aſclepiadea ;* corollis quinquefidis campanulatis oppoſitis axillaribus ſubſeſſilibus, foliis amplexicaulibus ovato-lanceolatis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 1334. *Frœlich Gent. p.* 48. *n.* 17.

GENTIANA *aſclepiadea. Sp. Pl.* 329. *Reich.* 637. *Jacq. Auſtr.* 4. *t.* 328. *Mattuſch. n.* 174. *Knorr Theſ. Rei Herb.* 1. *t. E.* 4. *Mart. Mill. Dict. n.* 9. *Hort. Kew.* 1. *p.* 322. *Villars Dauph.* 2. *p.* 524. *Allioni Ped. n.* 350. *Krock. Siles.* 384. *Pallas Roſſ.* 102 ?

GENTIANA floribus campaniformibus, alis paucifloris, foliis ovato-lanceolatis. *Hall. Hiſt. n.* 640. *Enum. n.* 143.

GENTIANA floribus lateralibus ſolitariis ſeſſilibus, corollis erectis. *Hort. Cliff.* 80. *Roy. Lugd.* 432.

GENTIANA aſclepiadis folio. *Bauh. Pin.* 187. *Geſn. Ic. Æn.* 99. *Bauh. Hiſt.* 3. *p.* 523. *Barr. Ic.* 70. *Cluſ. Pan.* 280. *t.* 281. *Park. Parad.* 350. *n.* 2. *Raii Hiſt.* 717. *Gerard Emac.* 433. *f.* 3.

GENTIANA II. cæruleo flore. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 1. *p.* 312.

DASYSTEPHANA. *Renealm. Specim.* 67. *t.* 68. *f.* 1. *fig. bona.*

Native of Germany, Switzerland, and France, where it grows at the foot of the Alps, or in ſhady moiſt vallies, but never

never in open expoſed ſituations: conſequently it requires a moiſt loamy ſoil and a ſheltered ſituation, for want of attention to which, it generally dwindles and frequently periſhes in gardens; indeed it is ſaid to be always much leſs vigorous and beautiful when cultivated, than when it grows ſpontaneouſly. It ſeems doubtful whether PALLAS's plant be the ſame ſpecies, ſince he deſcribes it as growing nearly three feet high, as having a corolla three times quinquifid, a ſpathaceous calyx, with ſome of its ſegments frequently extending to the length of the corolla, and as being the leaſt bitter of the whole genus; whereas our plant ſeldom exceeds a foot and half, has a ſmall tooth between the ſegments of the corolla, that is what we ſuppoſe PALLAS would call twice quinquifid, and a ſmall calyx, of which the ſegments are equal and ſeveral times ſhorter than the corolla; its root too is ſaid by the accurate CLUSIUS to be intenſely bitter. We ought, however, to mention that LINNÆUS deſcribes the calyx as being equal to the corolla.

Cultivated by PARKINSON before 1629. Communicated by Mr. LODDIGES. Flowers in July and Auguſt. Propagated by cuttings of the roots.

Syd. Edwards Del. Pubd by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent, Jan. 1. 1808. F. Sansom sculp.

PRENANTHES ALBA. WHITE-FLOWERED PRENANTHES.

****

Claſs and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA ÆQUALIS.

Generic Character.

Recept. nudum. *Cal.* calyculatus. *Sem.* teretia, ſtriata, ſuperne truncata: *pappus* ſimplex, ſeſſilis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PRENANTHES *alba;* calycibus multifloris, foliis angulato-haſtatis, dentatis, floribus nutantibus racemoſis paniculatis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. 1536.

PRENANTHES floſculis plurimis, floribus nutantibus ſubumbellatis, foliis haſtato-angulatis. *Hort. Cliff.* 383. *Gron. Virg.* 113. 89.

PRENANTHES *alba. Sp. Pl.* 1121. *Reich.* 3. 631. *Mart. Mill. Dict. n.* 9. *Hort. Kew.* 3.

PRENANTHES *alba;* foliis ſubhaſtato-angulosis vel lobatis; panicula laxa, e faſciculis terminalibus, cernuis: calycibus 8-fidis, 9—10-floris, floribus albidis. *Michaux Fl. Bor. Am.* 2. *p.* 83.

PRENANTHES *ſuavis! Parad. Lond.* 85.

SONCHUS Nov-Anglicanus chenopodii foliis, radice bulboſa, ſanguineo caule, floribus racemoſis candidiſſimis. *Pluk. Amalth.* 195.

An ornamental, hardy, perennial; native of North-America; growing to the height of from three to ſix feet. The ſtems are frequently purpliſh, calyxes and anthers always ſo, whilſt the corollas are milk white, which together with the remarkable long ſtyles, make an unuſual and not unpleaſing appearance.

The

The flowers are ſaid to be ſweet-ſcented, but the whole plant abounds with a milky juice, which is intenſely bitter; whence we are told by Dr. BRICKELL, of Savannah in Georgia, that it is there called "Gall of the earth." Amongſt the Indians it is celebrated as a cure for the bite of venomous ſerpents.

Introduced into the Kew Garden in 1778, by Mr. WILLIAM YOUNG. Propagated by ſeeds or parting its roots. Flowers in July or Auguſt.

Our drawing was taken at Mr. SALISBURY's Botanic Garden, Brompton. We were likewiſe favoured with ſpecimens from Meſſrs. NAPIER and CHANDLER, Vauxhall.

Syd. B. Edwards del. Pub.d by T. Curtis Sº. Geo: Crescent Jan. 1. 1808. F. Sansom Sculp.

CHRYSANTHEMUM COCCINEUM. RED-FLOWERED CHRYSANTHEMUM.

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Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA, POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

Generic Character.

Receptaculum nudum. *Pappus* o. *Cal.* hemiſphericus, imbricatus: ſquamis marginalibus membranaceis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CHRYSANTHEMUM *coccineum;* foliis pinnatis glabris: pinnis pinnatifidis acutis, pedunculo incraſſato. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. 2144.

BUPTHALMUM orientale Tanaceti folio ampliore, flore magno coccineo. *Tournef. Cor.* 37. *Buxb. Cent.* 2. *p.* 25. *t.* 20.

Mr. LODDIGES received the ſeeds of this plant from Mount Caucaſus, under the name of CHRYSANTHEMUM *roſeum*, and we find ſpecimens of the ſame from that country in the Bankſian collection with this appellation. It is however doubtleſs the *coccineum* of WILLDENOW, as we have ſatisfied ourſelves by a compariſon of the Caucaſian ſpecimens with one gathered by TOURNEFORT himſelf, and preſerved in the Bankſian Herbarium. When in vigour, its ſtems are ſometimes a foot and half high, and more upright than in our drawing.

BUXBAUM's figure is much better than many of his are, but inſtead of any account of the plant, except TOURNEFORT's name, he gives rather a ſevere criticiſm upon this author for his oſtentatious uſe of the term *orientalis* ſo conſtantly repeated; in which, to ſhow the impropriety of uſing this name, as well as that of *byzantinus*, *conſtantinopolitanus*, and ſuch like, he remarks that he has obſerved in Byzantium moſt of the

the ſame plants which grow at Montpelier and in Auſtria; on Mount Olympus and the high ridge of Cappadocia the ſame as on the Alps; and that Armenia and Georgia produce moſt of thoſe of Italy, and the deſerts of Media thoſe of Spain. But whatever truth there may be in this, it is doubtleſs of the greateſt uſe to record the native country of the plants treated on; as it is from a compariſon of a plant with analogous ones from the ſame country, that the Botaniſt can frequently arrive at its true genus more readily than by any other means. We ſuſpect too that BUXBAUM's aſſertion is far too general: in very diſtant places of correſponding latitudes, ſimilar ſoils, and more eſpecially at the ſame altitudes, the face of the vegetable kingdom will ſometimes have a general reſemblance; but this ſimilarity ariſes from the growth of plants of the ſame natural order, often perhaps of the ſame genus, but to meet with preciſely the ſame ſpecies, though this may now and then happen, will certainly be a more rare occurrence.

The CHRYSANTHEMUM *coccineum* is a hardy perennial; may be propagated by parting its roots; flowers in September and Auguſt; has perhaps never been before ſeen in this country.

Pub by T. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Feb. 1. 1808.

DRACÆNA FRAGRANS. SWEET-SCENTED DRACÆNA.

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Claſs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. infera, aut deorſum urceolato-tubuloſa limbo ſexfido patentiſſimo, aut hexapetalo-partita laciniis infra unguiculatim conniventibus ſupra laminatim patentibus. *Fil.* tereti-lanceolata ex medio craſſiore utrinque attenuata, ſummo ungue aut tubi ore inſerta. *Stig.* aut cuſpis depreſſo-obtuſata, aut trina lobiformia, patentia. *Bacca* trilocularis, tripulvinato-globoſa; loculi monoſpermi quorum unus aut et alter plerumque ſuppreſſus. *G.*

OBS. *Habitus Palmarum; caulis idem, fruticoſus, foliorum veſtigiis ſcaber; folia omnia terminalia, ſæpe conferta (vaginantia) ſimplicia; paniculæ terminalis, ramoſiſſima ſingulis ramis ramulis et floribus* 2- (uni-? G.) *ſpathaceis.* Juſſ. Gen. Pl. 41. *Noſtræ* fragrantis *congener* Aletris dracænoides *ex* Roxb. Ic. Pict. Pl. Coromand. ineditis. *Quanto intervallo ab utraque diſtat* ALETRIS farinoſa *(priſca ſui generis ſpecies) videndum eſt ex illius Icone et deſcriptione in Willdenovii (cui erat nimirum pro nova atque nondum recenſita planta)* HORTO BEROLINENSI; *ubi ad* Tabulam viii. *data eſt cum appellatione* WURMBEÆ bullatæ; *ei ſtyli tres, germen ſemiinferum, capſula polyſperma ſeminibus minutis, cum herba ſubgraminea.* G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

DRACÆNA *fragrans;* caudice palmoideo-arboreſcente; foliis lorato-lanceolatis, comoſo-terminalibus, conduplicatim amplexicaulibus, confertis, recurvatim ambientibus; caule divaricato-paniculato, ramulis foliaceo-vaginatis, multifloris, ex imis ſubcompoſitis longioribus, ſubſequentibus brevioribus, ſupremis evaneſcentibus; floribus pedicellatis, ramentaceo-bracteatis, in umbellas glomeratas aut racemos capitatos aggregatis; corolla urceolata-hypocrateriformi, infra longius cylindrica, baſi ventricoſa, ſupra brevius recurvo-rotata. *G.*

ALETRIS *fragrans. Linn. Sp. Pl.* 456. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 410. *Mill. Dict. ed.* 8. *n.* 5. *Bot. Rep. t.* 306. *Lil. a Redouté. t.* 117. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 183.

ALOE *fragrantiſſima. Jacq. Enum. Stirp. Vindob. App.* 309.

ALOE africana arboreſcens, floribus albicantibus fragrantiſſimis. *Com. Hort. Amſt.* 1. 93. *fig.* 49. *et* 2. *fig.* 4. *n.* 1. *et fig.* 5. *n.* 2.

DESCR.

Descr. A Palmlike *Shrub*, growing in our ſtoves to the height of from two to ten feet; *Root* fibrous, branching, fleſhy; *rootſtock* elongated into a perpendicular cylindrical *caudex*, uneven from numerous ſemicircular veſtiges of fallen *leaves*; terminated by a comoſe faſcicle of *leaves* arranged in ſeveral ranks, theſe are alternate, ſparſely ambient, imbricately crowded, horizontally diverging, recurved, lorate-lanceolate, entire, ſmooth, veinleſs, tough, pliant, ſlightly channelled-depreſſed, towards their baſe convolute-concave, ſtem-embracing, finely nerved, paler underneath, with a longitudinal midrib, outer ones generally pendulouſly bent back; *Stem* from their centre, far ſmaller than caudex, upright, geniculately flexuoſe, paniculately branched; *branches* divaricately patent, alternate, diſtant, lower ones ſubcompounded, upper becoming gradually ſhorter and at laſt obſolete, all ſheathed by a membranous, convolute-concave, acuminate *leaflet*; *flowers* very numerous, placed in cloſe glomerate umbels or crowdedly capitate racemes at end of the branches, intermixed with ſhort paleaceous bractes; at the lower part of the panicle we generally find one or more axillary floral faſcicles; upper faſcicles ſeſſile; *pedicles* far ſhorter than corolla, filiform; *corolla* whitiſh, urceolate-hypocrateriform, *tube* angularly cylindrical, ventricoſe at the baſe, *limb* fix-parted, *ſegments* revolutely rotate, nearly equal, oblong or ſubcuneate, channelled, incurved at the end, inwards ſhining with a red ſtripe outwards; the whole corolla winds itſelf ſpirally as it decays, enveloping the growing *germen*; *filaments* filiform-lanceolate, thickeſt in the middle, tapering towards each end, ſtanding with a geniculate bend on the neck of the tube, equal to the ſegments, diverging; *anthers* ſmalliſh, ovate-oblong, incumbent; *ſtyle* capillary, far ſlenderer but even with the ſtamens, upright; *ſtigmas* three, lobe-form, rounded; *germen* ſmall, ovate-oblong, trigonal, with a ſingle ovulum in each cell; *capſule* a round, tripulvinate-ſphærical, trilocular berry, with a ſingle ſeed in each cell; of this Mr. Salisbury informs us he is in poſſeſſion of ſeveral ſpecimens.

A native of the Coaſt of Guinea. In the Bankſian Herbarium we find a ſpecimen of it ſent from Sierra Leone, by Prof. Afzelius. Cultivated at Chelſea by P. Miller, in 1768. Blooms in our hot-houſes at various ſeaſons; the ſcent to us appeared like that of new hay, and was too powerful in the evening to be endured in a room. For our information concerning the fruit we are obliged to Mr. R. A. Salisbury; we had indeed previouſly, judging by analogy, concluded it to be ſuch as he deſcribes it, having examined that of two cloſely-allied ſpecies, which we found to be preciſely of this nature. Communicated by Mr. Loddiges of Hackney. *G.*

Pub.d by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent, Pad. 1 1808

Edwards et Sanson Lond.

PANCRATIUM ROTATUM (α) AMERICAN PANCRATIUM.

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Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vide Num. 718.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PANCRATIUM *rotatum (umbella bi-uniflora)* foliis pluribus bifariis, sublineari-loratis, canaliculatis, striatis; corolla sessili, laciniis a basi divaricato-radiantibus, tubo tereti subæqualibus, lineari-loratis; corona staminilega deorsum subtriquetro-cylindracea, sursum turbinato-campanulata, filamentorum medium ultra protensa, e basi a laciniis libera. *G.*

PANCRATIUM *rotatum. Vid. supra No.* 827.

PANCRATIUM *disciforme. Lil. a Redouté, tab.* 155.

(α) *biflora;* coronæ staminilegæ limbo campanulato; foliis linearibus, latitudine subsemiunciali. *G.*

(β) *pluriflora;* coronæ staminilegæ: limbo rotatim expanso; foliis latitudine unci-sesquiunciali, sublanceolato-loratis. *G.*

NOTA. *Supra ex incuria in No.* 923* *inter synonyma* AMARYLLIDIS ornatæ *manere passi sumus* A. bulbispermam. Burm. Prod. 9 (*ibi male* 19); *quæ est planta australi-africana, atque in synonymia* AMARYLLIDIS longifoliæ *(supra No.* 661.*) positam esse debuisset, licet et ab aliis plerisque male in ea tam* CRINI asiatici *quam* A. zeylanicæ *(nobis* ornatæ *var.) inserta sit.* G.

Had we seen the present variety at the time we gave a name to the species, we should not have applied that of *rotatum*, which certainly does not characterize it in this state. The former specimen was raised by Mr. LODDIGES from American seed; the present is the produce of a Bulb received by him from

from the ſame quarter. Both are exceeding fragrant, more peculiarly ſo in the night-time. Leaves about eight. Style green for a conſiderable way, as is the ſtigma.

After a ſtrict ſcrutiny of LINNÆUS's PANCRATIUM *carolinianum* (*maritimum. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 42.) taken up by him from CATESBY's figure and deſcription; we have very little doubt but that it is in reality the repreſentation of the European *maritimum*, which CATESBY probably ſaw in bloom at ſome of the Engliſh gardens of that day; when judging from general appearance, he believed it to be the ſame with the plant which he ſays he had ſeen in America, and which moſt likely was in fact the preſent ſpecies; with this impreſſion he had it figured, and publiſhed it for what he believed it to be. We ſuſpect alſo that the LILIUM *penſylvanicum* of our No. 872 (L. *concolor. Parad. Lond. t.* 47.) though decidedly a diſtinct ſpecies from *bulbiferum*, has no better pretenſion to an American pedigree; the figure of it is found in the Work on the Natural Hiſtory of Carolina, by the ſame author, where he tells us that he ſaw the plant in bloom in England, at Mr. COLLINSON's, in 1745, and that it was a Penſylvanian vegetable. But we are much deceived, if, inſtead of being a child of America, its parentage be not to be traced back to either China or Japan. We ſuſpect it to be the L. *philadelphicum. Thunb. Flor. Jap.* 135, which is the LILIUM *bulbiferum. Thunb. Act. Soc. Linn. Lond. v.* 2. *p.* 333; not the *philadelphicum* of this work; which might have been, however, the plant that CATESBY took it for, when he ſaw it in England; judging from diſtant recollection only. The many concurrent data from which we have formed the above judgment, it would be too tedious to detail here. The PANCRATIUM *mexicanum*, taken up by LINNÆUS from a figure in *Hort. Elthamenſis*, we take to be merely a weak ſpecimen of the P. *littorale* (β.) *Supra No.* 825. G.

EUCOMIS UNDULATA. UNDULATED-LEAVED EUCOMIS.

****

Clafs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Num. 913.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

EUCOMIS *undulata* fcapo cylindrico; foliis plurimis radiatim ambientibus, recurvatim reclinatis, loratis, lanceolatim oblongis, undulatis, cartilagineo-crenulatis; corolla radiato-rotata; ftaminibus divaricatis, incurvulis; coma fere racemi longitudine. *G.*

EUCOMIS *undulata. Hort. Kew.* 1. 433. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 93. *Mart. Mill. Dict.*

EUCOMIS *regia. Liliac. a Redouté, tab.* 175. *excluſis ſyn.* Linnæi, Dillenii, Milleri, et Hort. Kew.

BASILÆA *coronata. Lam. Encyc.* 1. 382. *illuſtr. tab.* 289. *f.* 1.

ORNITHOGALUM *undulatum. Thunb. Prod.* 62.

FRITILLARIA *autumnalis*; racemo inferne nudo foliis oblongis mucronatis. *Mill. Dict. ed.* 8. *n.* 10.

DESCR. *Bulb* ovate, imbricately tunicate, tunics thick, fleſhy, lower ones ſhorter, placed on very thick cylindric *rootſtock* with a truncately flattened baſe that protrudes below them; *leaves* radiately ambient, divaricate-patent, recurved-reclined, lanceolate-oblong, lorate, obſoletely and diſtantly nerved-lineate, undulate (which character diſappears as they decay) with a finely crenulate cartilaginous edge, and a longitudinal carinately prominent midrib beneath; theſe are narrower and longer than in *regia*, more acuminate and not ſo much tapered downwards, being from an inch to an inch and

and half acroſs, above a foot long; *Stem* central, cylindric, not tapered; *raceme* cylindrical, about the length of the *coma*, or tuft of leaves that crowns it, theſe are in ſeveral rows lanceolate, of the ſame nature but many times ſmaller than the root-leaves; *bractes* ſhorter than flowers; *corolla* ſomewhat nodding, greeniſh, ſix-parted, rotately patent, turbinately contracted at the baſe; *ſegments* equal, oval-oblong, mutually diverging; *filaments* connected together downwards by a ſhort ſtaminilegous coronet or web, which is adnate to the lower part of the corolla, from a broadiſh baſe gradually attenuated, ſubulate, patently diverging, incurved, rather lower than ſegments; *Germen* round-ovate, tritoroſely trigonal; *Style* the length of the ſtamens, whitiſh, ſubulate-filiform, upwards hooked-incurved; *Stigma* ſimple, a terminal inconſpicuous point; *Capſule* roundiſh, trigonal, angles ſulcate; *Seeds* many, about nine in each cell.

Raiſed in Chelſea Gardens, by P. MILLER, from ſeeds received from the Cape of Good Hope, in 1760. Blooms in the autumn; did not appear to us to have any kind of ſcent. Communicated by Mr. SALISBURY, of the Botanic Garden, Brompton. G.

Curtis del. et Sansom Fecit

DRACOCEPHALUM PEREGRINUM. TWIN-FLOWERED DRAGON'S-HEAD.

****

Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA GYMNOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Corollæ faux inflata: labium ſuperius concavum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

DRACOCEPHALUM *peregrinum;* floribus ſubſpicatis, foliis lanceolatis remote mucronato-dentatis, bracteis lineari-lanceolatis ſubdenticulato-ſpinoſis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. 153.

DRACOCEPHALUM *peregrinum. Sp. Pl.* 829. *Syſt. Veg.* 543. *Reich.* 3. 87. *Amæn. Acad.* 4. 318. *L'Herit. Stirp. Nov.* 2. *t.* 28. inedit. *Mart. Mill. Dict. n.* 5. *Hort. Kew.* 2. *p.* 316.

DRACOCEPHALUM foliis lanceolato-linearibus rarius dentatis ſpinuloſiſque floribus gemellis. *Zinn in Act. Gœtting.* 3. *p.* 436. *Gmel. Sib.* 3. *p.* 237.

RUYSCHIANA *verticillata. Mill. Dict. n.* 3.

This ſpecies is very nearly allied to DRACOCEPHALUM *Ruyſchiana,* being chiefly diſtinguiſhed by the ſharp-pointed denticulations in the leaves and bractes, and, beſides ſome difference in their form and colour, by the flowers blowing in pairs, with their mouths both turned the ſame way; a peculiarity firſt noticed by ZINN, to the conſtancy of which GMELIN bears witneſs, and whence we were induced to adopt the

the Engliſh name of *twin-flowered.* The ſynonym from Morison, applied to *Ruyſchiana* by Linnæus and Gmelin, has in the Hortus Kewenſis been transferred to the ſpecies here figured, upon which authority our plant is ſaid to have been cultivated by Bobart before the year 1699; but Morison's deſcription and figure appears to us rather to belong to Dracocephalum *Ruyſchiana,* where it is retained by Willdenow, and if ſo, the deſcription of Dracocephalum *peregrinum* in Martyn's Miller's Dictionary, copied from Morison, does not belong to our plant, nor does it at all agree with thoſe of Gmelin and Zinn: Miller may then be conſidered as having firſt cultivated it in the Botanic Garden at Chelſea, about the year 1758. Flowers in July and Auguſt. Is a hardy perennial, and propagated by ſeeds or parting its roots.

Our drawing was taken laſt ſummer at Mr. Salisbury's Botanic Garden, Brompton.

Sold by Edwards Pall Mall

Published by T. Curtis St. Geo: Crescent Feb.y 1 1806

F. Sansom Sculp.

ARALIA HISPIDA. HISPID ARALIA.

****

Claſs and Order.

PENTANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Involucrum umbellulæ. *Cal.* 5-dentatus, ſuperus. *Cor.* 5-petala. *Bacca* 5-ſperma.

Specific Character and Synonym.

ARALIA *hiſpida;* caule fruteſcente hiſpido, foliis duplicato-pinnatis: foliolis ovato-lanceolatis argute ſerratis glabris.

ARALIA *hiſpida;* humilis, ima parte fruteſcens: caulibus foliiſque ſetis rigidis hiſpidis: foliis duplicato pinnatis; foliolis inciſo ſerratis: umbellulis pauciſſimis, longiuſcule pedunculatis. *Michaux Flor. Bor. Am.* 1. *p.* 185.

A low ſhrub. *Stem*, particularly at the lower part, covered with rigid hairs, more thinly ſcattered at the upper parts of the branches, and on the footſtalks, till they diſappear in the leaflets. *Petioles* flattened and ſtem-embracing at the baſe, rounded upwards: *leaves* doubly pinnate: *leaflets* ovate-lanceolate, acutely- ſometimes inciſedly-ſerrate, ſmooth, veined, terminal ones generally ternate, and lower ones frequently appendicated with one or two ſmaller ones, either diſtinct or running into one another. *Peduncles* axillary, erect, ſomewhat branched, with a ſingle linear, ciliated bracte. *Umbels* erect; *involucre* of ſeveral ſubulate, ciliated leaflets: *pedicles* three times as long as the involucre. *Calyx* minute, ſuperior, five-cleft. *Petals* five, reflexed, *filaments* longer than corolla: *anthers* white. *Germen* egg-ſhaped, ſtriate: *ſtyles* five, preſſed together. *Unripe ſeed veſſel* five-grooved, crowned with the five reflexed ſtyles, five-celled. *Seeds* oblong, ſolitary, affixed

to

to the upper part of the cell. The plant when bruiſed has a diſagreeable ſmell and a nauſeous bitter taſte.

This plant, firſt detected by MICHAUX in the ſteep rocky mountains between Canada and Hudſon's-Bay, was, as we believe, introduced into this country by Mr. LYONS.

It is one of thoſe which, after being preſerved a little while on account of their novelty, having no beauty or other pleaſing qualities to recommend them, are generally ſoon ſuffered to periſh. But as it has never been before figured or deſcribed, except in the character quoted above from MICHAUX, we apprehend this notice of it will not be unacceptable to our botanical friends. Flowers in July. Communicated by Mr. LODDIGES.

Thoſe who wiſh to preſerve it ſhould, as we judge from its native place, take care to plant it in a poor and dry ſoil.

Publ.d by T. Curtis, St. Geo: Crescent. Feb.y 1.1808

J. Sansom Sculp.

LINUM AUSTRIACUM. AUSTRIAN FLAX.

****

Claſs and Order.

PENTANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Petala* 5. *Capſ.* ſupera, 10-valvis, 10-locularis. *Sem.* ſolitaria.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LINUM *auſtriacum;* calycibus rotundatis obtuſis, foliis linearibus acutis rectiuſculis. *Linn. Mant.* 359. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1538. *Jacq. Auſt. t.* 418. *Scop. Carn. n.* 388. *Pollich Pal.* 319. *Hoffm. Germ.* 112. *Roth Germ.* 1. 140. *II.* 372. *Krock. Sileſ. n.* 488.

LINUM ſylveſtre anguſtifolium, foliis rarioribus. *Bauh. Pin.* 214.

LINUM ſylveſtre *II. Tabern. Ic.* 822.

The Auſtrian Flax is nearly allied to the common and the perennial Flax; it has however much ſhorter peduncles, and conſequently a more compact panicle, which gives it a different habit; this difference is aided too by the peduncles being reflected whilſt the flower is in bud.

The general habit is well expreſſed in the figure quoted above from TABERNÆMONTANUS, but the calyx is incorrectly repreſented as acute. It is a hardy perennial, flowers in June and July, and may be propagated by parting its roots.

Our drawing was taken at the Botanic Garden, Brompton.

Publ. by T. Curtis St. Geo: Gosport Feb. 1 1799.

LINUM ASCYRIFOLIUM. BLUE AND WHITE FLAX.

****

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Petala* 5. *Capſ.* ſupera, 10-valvis, 10-locularis. *Semina* ſolitaria.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LINUM *aſcyrifolium ;* calycibus hirſutis acuminatis, floribus ſubſpicatis: ſpicis revolutis, foliis alternis cordato-ovatis pubeſcentibus: ſuperioribus ſuboppoſitis.
LINUM ſylveſtre latifolium *I. Cluſ. Hiſp. p.* 352.
LINUM ſylveſtre latifolium *II. Cluſ. Hiſt.*
LINUM ſylveſtre latifolium hirſutum candidum, purpureis venis diſtinctum. *Bauh. Pin.* 214. *Moriſ. Hiſt.* 2. *p.* 573. *n.* 6.
LINUM ſylveſtre latifolium foliis hirſutis Tithymali Helioſcopii. *Hiſt. Lugd.* 1. *p.* 417. ?

CLUSIUS, in his account of the plants of Spain, deſcribes a ſpecies of Flax which he met with near a deſerted church in Portugal, putting forth freſh ſhoots in the month of November, and luckily with ſome of the ſeed-veſſels ſtill remaining on the decayed ſtalks. Theſe he took with him to Holland, and raiſed a ſingle plant, which continued to bear flowers at the latter-end of the ſummer, for ſome years, but produced no ſeed. He deſcribes this plant as having, from one root, three or four ſlender downy ſtems a foot high, divided near the top into two or three branches, rolled back at their extremities in the manner of the greater Turnſole, and covered with white flowers veined with purple, nearly as large as thoſe of the Mallow; the leaves, he ſays, are rather wide, downy, three-nerved,

nerved, and not unlike thoſe of the Aſcyron (HYPERICUM *quadrangulare.*) From the time of CLUSIUS we find no mention made of this plant, except what has been copied from him, unleſs the ſlight mention of a ſpecies of Linum, in the Hiſtoire Générale des Plantes, publiſhed at Lyons, above quoted, be, as is conſidered by BAUHIN, a ſynonym of this. The above deſcription we apprehend is fully competent to ſhow that the plant here figured is the ſame with that of CLUSIUS. The LINUM *agreſte* of BROTERO, being, as he ſays, very nearly allied to the common Flax, can have nothing to do with the one CLUSIUS found; which, as this author has himſelf remarked, is very nearly allied to LINUM *hirſutum*; of which, perhaps, both this and LINUM *hypericifolium* (No. 1048) may be only varieties.

Our plant was ſeveral years ſince in the Botanic Garden at Brompton, where our drawing was taken; but from whence it came, or by what means it was loſt, we are ignorant.

Flowers in July and Auguſt; is a very beautiful ſpecies, and its reſtoration to our gardens is very deſirable.

Syd. Edward. Del

Pub.d by T. Curtis St. Geo: Crescent Mar. 1. 1804.

F. Sansom Sculp.

GETHYLLIS SPIRALIS. THREAD-LEAVED GETHYLLIS.

****

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA vel POLYANDRIA MONOGYNIA, aut POLYADELPHIA a DODECANDRIA ad POLYANDRIAM usque. *G.*

Generic Character.

Spatha membranacea, univalvis. *Cor.* supera, hypocrateriformis, tubo stricto, pedunculoideo, partim subterraneo, superne cavo, limbo hexapetalo-partito, laciniis ovato-lanceolatis, subæqualibus, stellato-patentibus. *Fil.* subulata, a senis simplicibus duodenisve per paria vel octodenis per trina junctis ad usque numerosa in fasciculos senos polyandros segregata vel etiam numerosissima simpliciter aggregata, tubi collum circumposita, laciniis perbreviora. *Anth.* sagittato-lineares, erectæ, plerumque superne spiraliter flexæ. *Stylus* inferne cum tubo consolidatus inde liberus, filiformis, erectus. *Stig.* simplex, aut trigono-capitatum. *Bacca* 3-locularis, clavato-cylindracea, succulenta, subdiaphana, deorsum cassa, a germine subsessili altius subterraneo per succrescentem scapum extraterranea evadens. *Sem.* numerosa, nidulantia, subcompresso-sphæroidea. *G.*

OBS. *Genus in suo ordine, quatenus nobis observato, ob miram in numero staminum diversitatem instantia singularis. Est vero horum diversorum modorum unusquisque in propria sua specie certus et perpetuus, nec fortuitus atque rarus ac si aliquo luxuriantis naturæ lusu oriundus; dum haud sit alterius prænuncius discrepantiæ ultra mutuas specierum inter se diagnoses valituræ.* Radix Bulbus *ovoideus, sursum imbricatim tunicatus, vel modo subsquamatus, sæpius membranaceo-vestitus;* rhizoma *plerumque umbonatim prominens, nunc altius cylindraceo-demissum;* folia *diu post peractam anthesin prodeuntia, jam modo maturascente fructu vegeta, ambienter fasciculata, inferne vaginis subbinis radicalibus scarioso-membranaceis colligata, superne divergentia, a lorato-lanceolatis numerosisque ad semitereti-filiformia subsenaque, varie torta, modo plana, modo undata, modo pubescentia.* Scapus *solitarius, uniflorus, extrafoliaceo-lateralis, de florifero subnullo grossificante fructu sensim productus.* Bacca *edulis, grate olens, varie lutescens, transluentibus seminibus maculosa; pulpâ farcta succosâ, epidermide tecta prætenui.* Sem. *magnitudine eorum* SINAPEOS. G. plicata *et* lanceolata *uti et* HYPOXIS veratrifolia *rectius* CURCULIGINI *adjiciendæ.* G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GETHYLLIS *spiralis;* foliis subsenis e basi tumidiuscula semitereti-filiformibus, canaliculatis, nudis, rigidiusculis, superne spiraliter tortis modoque in gyros circumvolutis; staminibus senis simplicibus. *G.*

GETHYLLIS

GETHYLLIS *spiralis. Linn. Suppl.* 198. *Thunb. Diss. n.* 1. *Nov. Gen.* 14. *Prod.* 59. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 104; excluſa GETHYLLIDE afra *Linn. Sp. Pl.* 633; quæ ſpecies omni parte major ſtaminibus duodenis foliiſque totidem anguſtis linearibus nec vero ſemitereti-filiformibus, eſtque eadem cum G. *ſpirali* Horti Kewenſis.

PAPIRIA *ſpiralis. Thunb. Act. Phyſiogr.* 1. *p.* 111.

DESCR. *Bulb* whitiſh, ovate, about the ſize of a nutmeg, ſquamoſe, in perfect ſpontaneous ſpecimens covered by one or more ſcarioſely membranous coats; *rootſtock* projecting beneath, annularly rugoſe; *fibres* fleſhy, branched; *leaves* about ſix, appearing long after the flower has decayed, full-grown about the time that the fruit is ripe, ambient, faſcicled, upright, diverging, from ſomewhat ſwollen dilated convolutely conduplicate baſes ſemicylindrically filiform, ſetaceouſly tapered, channelled, ſtiffiſh, naked, upwards twiſted ſpirally and ſometimes coiled with one or more turns, generally enveloped downwards by two membranous *rootſheaths; flower* fragrant, whitiſh, ſolitary, hypocrateriform; *tube* pedunclelike, roundiſh, ſtraight, partly within the ground, 3—4 times longer than *ſegments*, which are ovate-lanceolate, acuminate, radiately expanded, outer ones more tapered and ſpotted on the outſide with thickſet confluent red dots; *filaments* placed on the orifice of the tube, upright, patent, filiform, 3—4 times ſhorter than ſegments; *anthers* linear-oblong, ſubſagittate, upright, fixed by the baſe, equal to filaments, recurved; *ſtyle* when free from the tube filiform, ſlender, even with ſtamens; *ſtigma* trilobately capitate; *berry* ſtraw-coloured, cylindrically clubbed, about two inches long, lateral, on the outſide of the faſcicle of leaves, enveloped at the baſe by a membranous ſcarioſe convolute one-valved *ſpathe*, gradually elevated above ground from a ſubſeſſile ſubterraneous *germen;* eſculent; fragrant.

The preſent ſpecies has been univerſally but erroneouſly conſidered to be the ſame with the *afra* of LINNÆUS, which is altogether much larger, with twelve ſtamens and as many leaves, inſtead of only ſix of each; nor are they ſemicylindric-filiform, but linear and narrowly lorate. Spontaneous ſpecimens, as well as drawings, made by the late Mr. MASSON at the Cape of Good Hope of both ſpecies, together with thoſe of ſeveral unrecorded ones, are now in the poſſeſſion of Meſſrs. LEE and KENNEDY, along with the reſt of the Herbarium and deſigns of that indefatigable collector.

Our drawing was made from a plant that flowered laſt July in the Nurſery of Meſſrs. GIBBS, Brompton. Very few ſpecies are known in our gardens, and thoſe have rarely bloomed. *G.*

I. Edwards Del Pubd by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent, Mart.r Sqre F. Sansom Sculp.

AMARYLLIS HUMILIS (β.) SALMON-COLOURED AMARYLLIS.

****

Claſs, Order, Genus, &c.—Vid. No. 923*.

AMARYLLIS *humilis. Vid. ſupra No.* 726.

(α) floribus minoribus, paucioribus, roſeo-rubentibus. *G.*

(β) floribus majoribus, pluribus, ſubminiato-rubentibus. *G.*

SPECIERUM SYNTHESIS.

Cor. *infundib. inferius turbinatim tubuloſa, ſuperius regulari-campanulata.*

* *Subunifloræ.*

cluſiana. *Nobis.* NARCISSUS autumnalis minor. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 1. 164.

exigua. *Schouſboe Maroc. P.* 1. *p.* 160. An diverſa antecedente? G.

colchiciflora. *Nobis.* STERNEBERGIA colchiciflora. *Kitaib. pl. rar. Hung. t.* 159. NARC. perſicus. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 1. 162, 163.

lutea. *Supra tab.* 290.

pumilio. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 50. *Bauer's Sketches. v.* 1. *Bibl. Bankſ. Icon ſine titulo.* Dehinc cohærere videtur genus cum LEUCOJO et STRUMARIA, rurſus inter ſe ægre diſcriminandis. G.

tubiflora. *Willd. l. c.* 51. LIL. NARC. croceus monanthos. *Feuill. Peruv.* 3. 29. *t.* 20.

tubiſpatha. *Willd. l. c.*

chilenſis. *Id. l. c.* excluſo monentibus Ruiz et Pavon Feuillæi ſynonymo. Cum 3 ſubſequentibus faucem habens membranaceo-ſquamatam, inde NARCISSUM et PANCRATIUM collinens. G.

flammea. *Ruiz et Pavon. Flor. Peruv. Ic.* 286. *f.* 6. NARC. monanthos coccineus. *Feuill. Peruv.* 3. 29. *t.* 21.

peruviana. *Nobis.* aurea. *Ruiz et Pavon. l. c. Ic.* 286. *f. a.* Nonne eadem cum tubiflora ſupra enumerata? G.

bicolor. *Ruiz et Pavon. l. c.* 52.

maculata. *Willd. l. c.* 52.

clavata. *Id. l. c.* Nonne eadem cum ejuſdem CYRTANTHO ventricoſo *l. c.* 49, qui anguſtifolius *Jacq. H. Schoenb.* 1. 40. *t.* 76? G.

Atamaſco. *Supra tab.* 305.

Cor. *infund. infra turbinato-tubuloſa, limbo ringente, irregulari.*

** *Uniflora.*

formosissima. *Supra tab.* 47.
Cor. *infund. turbinato-tubulosa, limbo ringente, vel subirregulari, vel regulari.*

*** *Bi-multiflorae.*

equestris. *Supra tab.* 305. miniata. *Ruiz et Pavon. l. c. p.* 57?
Reginae. *Supra tab.* 453. brasilienfis. *Bot. Rep. tab.* 358.
reticulata. *Supra tab.* 657.
Belladonna. *Supra tab.* 733.
vittata. *Supra tab.* 129.
purpurea. *Willd. l. c.* 55. *Bauer. l. c. Ic. absque titulo;* elata. *Jacq. H. Schoenb. v.* 1. 32. *tab.* 62.
falcata. *Willd. l. c.* 55. CRINUM. *Jacq. Hort. Vindb.* 3. *t.* 60; tantum non CYRTANTHUS quia corolla nec pauxillum sese flexit. G.
longifolia. *Supra tab.* 661. bulbisperma. *Burm. Prod. Fl. c.* 9.
revoluta. *Supra tab.* 915 *et No.* 917. *Bauer. l. c. Ic. sine titulo.* variabilis. *Jacq. H. Schoenb. v.* 4. *tab.*
ornata. *Supra tab.* 923*. *var.* β. hujus varietates AMARYLLIS spectabilis. *Bot. Rep. tab.* 390. CRINUM yuccaeflorum. *Parad. Lond. t.* 52, et CRINUM latifolium. *Bot. Rep. tab.* 478; quarum postrema planta est orientali-indicus. Dehincne CRINUM continuans? G.
latifolia. *Willd. l. c.* 57. Sjovanni-poli-tali. *Rheede Malab. v.* 11. *p.* 7. *tab.* 39.
Cor. *hexapetalo- vel subhexapetalo-partita.*

**** *Umbellatim multiflorae.*

aurea. *Supra tab.* 409.
curvifolia. *Supra tab.* 725; ubi corolla colore inducitur a vivo profecto alieno, ille enim vivide coccineus. G.
venusta. *Supra tab.* 1090.
farnienfis. *Supra tab.* 294.
radiata. *Bot. Rep. tab.* 95. *Roxb. Pl. Coromand. inedit. cum tab. sine titulo.*
undulata. *Supra tab.* 369.
humilis. *Supra tab.* 726 *et* 1089.
flexuosa. *Jacq. H. Schoenb. v.* 1. 35. *tab.* 67. Indene cum BRUNSVIGIA continua? G.

N. Reliquae a Willdenovio huc relatae plantae ad BRUNSVIGIAM *(Heist. monogr. et Nobis supra No.* 923*. *in observationis calce)* aut STRUMARIAM rectius amandari possunt; praeter *caspiam* ALII congenerem, *tataricam* et *montanam* AMARYLLIDE tum habitu tum charactere dissentientes. *Linearis* descriptio nimis manca; quando vero habeat corollae lacinias duas angustiores videretur vel inde genere recedere. G.

Syd Edwards Del. Pubd by T. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Mar 1. 1808. F. Sansom Sculp

AMARYLLIS VENUSTA. POPPY-COLOURED AMARYLLIS.

****

Claſs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vide Num. 923*.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

AMARYLLIS *venuſta*; foliis lineari-loratis, canaliculato-concavis ſimul cum inflorescentia vigentibus; corolla hexapetalo-partita, rotata, laciniis lanceolato-oblongis, ſuperne revolutis; organis, faſciculatim erectis; ſtigmate obſolete trigono-capitato. *G.*

(α) floribus ſaturate coccineis. *G.*

(β) floribus ſubroſeo-rubentibus. *G.*

AMARYLLIS *farnienſis. β. Jacq. Hort. Schoenb.* 1. *p.* 34. *tab.* 66. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 59.

Both varieties are enumerated in the above-quoted work of JACQUIN, where the deſcription is far more accurate than the figure. The ſpecies differs from *farnienſis*, of which it has been deemed a mere variety, in having leaves that are produced at the ſame time with the bloom, and not ſome time after, as in the Japan plant; from *curvifolia*, in not having theſe of a glaucous hue nor laterally curved; from *humilis*, in not having three deeply ſeparated ſtigmas.

A native of the Cape of Good Hope, from whence it was imported, as well as A. *humilis* β. of the preceding article, by Meſſrs. GIBBS, Nurſerymen, at Brompton, with whom both flowered laſt November and perfected ſeeds, which were ſeveral in each cell, globular, and ſomewhat larger than thoſe of muſtard. *G.*

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VELTHEIMIA GLAUCA. GLAUCOUS-LEAVED VELTHEIMIA.

****

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. infera, cylindraceo-tubulosa, pendulo-cernua, limbo breviſſimo, ſexpartito, erecto-patulo, regulari, laciniis ſubæqualibus. *Fil.* hujus medio tenus adnata inde libera, filiformia, erecta, incluſa. *Stylus* ſubulato-filiformis, declinatus, cuſpide ſtigmatoſa terminatus. *Capſ.* ſubpellucido-membranacea, ſubovatim mole-ordinacea, pendula, loculis tribus ſubmonoſpermis in alas caſſ. compreſſo-dilatatis. *Sem.* aciniformi-obovata. *G.*

OBS. Radix Bulbus *diverſimodo ovatus, imbricato-tunicatus, laminis craſſis, imis brevioribus;* rhizoma *ſubtus prominens, nunc maximum truncatum cum diametro ei totius compagis ferme æquali.* Folia *plura, radicalia, faſciculatim ambientia, deorſum convoluto-conduplicantia, vaginantia, ſurſum divergentia, laminis lanceolato-oblongis, loratim explanatis, coſta craſſa carinatim interſectis.* Scapus *cylindraceus, centralis, erectus.* Inflor. *ſpicato-racemoſa, erecta, faſtigiata, conferta, retrorſum imbricata, per* bracteas *membranaceas, convoluto-concavas, acuminatas* pedicellis *filiformibus longiores interſtincta;* Cor. *ſubſeſquiuncialis.* Anth. *ſagittato-ovatæ.* Sem. *circiter medium cujuſque loculi anguli interni appicta. Quouſque differt* TRITOMA ALOIDE *atque* ALETRIDE *eſt videndum ſupra No. 744 in noſtra Obſ. Huc revocanda* ALETRIS capenſis *No. 501.* G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

VELTHEIMIA *glauca*; bulbo ovali-oblongo, pyramidato, cum rhizomate prominente craſſitudine ſibi fere pari; foliis ſubſeptenis, glaucinis, lanceolato-oblongis, loratis, corollæ limbi laciniis dentiformibus, obtuſe attenuatis, extimis recurvatis. *G.*

VELTHEIMIA *glauca. Jacq. Hort. Schoenb.* 1. 40. *tab.* 77. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 182.

ALETRIS *glauca. Hort. Kew.* 1. 463. *Mart. Mill. Dict.*

DESCR. *Bulb* oblong-ovate, pyramidal, tunicate, imbricated upwards; *rootſtock* prominent beneath, nearly the thickneſs of the entire bulb; *fibres* fleſhy, ſimple; *leaves* about ſeven, lorate, lanceolate-oblong, with rather remote depreſſed nerved

nerved lines, the intervals being ſomewhat raiſed, ſlightly undate, glaucous, ambient, faſcicled, from upright diverging, towards their baſe mutually convolute-ſheathing, traverſed longitudinally by a ſubcarinate midrib, inner ones longeſt; *ſcape* central, cylindrical, about as high or a little higher than theſe, green, coloured downwards by thickſet red dots; *raceme* terminal, ſpiked, many-flowered, cloſe, reflexed-imbricate, oblong, faſtigiate, uſually terminated by a ſort of coma of ſterile *bractes*, theſe are membranous convolute-concave, ſubulate, longer than the filiform pedicles though ſhorter than the flowers; *corollas* cernuous, mutually incumbent, whitiſh with red ſpots, from an inch to an inch and half long, ſubclavately-tubular, ſubgibboſely enlarged near their middle, where they are ſlightly curved; *limb* very ſhort, upright-patulous, toothedly ſix-parted; *ſegments* ovate, obtuſe, ſlightly attenuated, tips of the inner ones inflected, of the outer recurved-patent, theſe laſt are alſo broader and ſhorter; *filaments* filiform-ſubulate, about the length of the tube, as far as to the middle of which they are decurrently adnate, then detached, alternate ones ſomewhat the ſhorteſt; *anthers* ſmall, ſagittate-ovate, inſerted at their baſe, upright, even with the baſe of the limb; *germen* green, oblong-oval, priſmformed, hexagonally ſulcate; *ſtyle* about twice the length of this, rather higher than ſtamens, ſlender, triquetral-ſubulate, declined, upwards twiſted, hookedly bent; *ſtigma* a mere point. In our ſpecimen the upper part of the inner coats of the Bulb were membranouſly attenuated and extended into a kind of rootſheaths of a red colour; but this does not ſeem to be always the caſe. A hardy greenhouſe plant of eaſy culture, blooming about November or December.

The drawing of this rare ſpecies was made at the Nurſery of Meſſrs. GIBBS, who received it two years ſince from the Cape of Good Hope, from whence it had been introduced into Kew gardens by Mr. WINCH in 1781. *G.*

ERRATA.

No. 661, pag. alt. l. 24, 25, for "in having" read "in not having."
No. 1034, l. 18, pro "*terra*" lege "*terram.*"
No. 1071, l. 24, 25, pro "*una-cuique*" lege "*una cuique.*"
No. 1074, l. 18, pro "*antea*" lege "*ante.*"
No. 1074, l. penult. pro "*tab.*" lege "*p.*"
No. 1074, l. ult. poſt "*Schoenb.* 1." adde "*p.* 45. *tab.* 87."
No. 1082, l. 20, poſt "*ſtaminilegæ*" dele ſemicolon.

Pub.d by T. Curtis, St.t Geo. Crescent.t May 1.st 1809

ANTHYLLIS CRETICA. CRETAN KIDNEY-VETCH.

****

Claſs and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. ventricoſus 5-dentatus, inæqualis, perſiſtens. *Corollæ vexillum* alis et carina longius. *Legum.* ſubrotundum, 1—3-ſpermum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ANTHYLLIS *cretica;* foliis ternatis pinnato-quinatiſque tomentoſis, floribus denſe ſpicatis, calycibus ariſtatis plumoſis corolla longioribus.

ANTHYLLIS *cretica. Lam. Encyc.* 1. *p.* 203. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. 1019.

EBENUS *cretica. Linn. Sp. Pl.* 1076. *Mant.* 451. *Reich.* 438. *Hort. Kew.* 3. 27. *Mart. Mill. Dict. a.* 1. *Alp. Exot.* 279. *t.* 278. *Pon. bald.* 51. *ed. Ital.* 128. *Belli in Cluſ. Hiſt.* 1. *p.* 301. *Raii Hiſt.* 1. *p.* 948.

ANTHYLLIS fruticoſa foliolis ternatis ac quinatis lanceolatis tomentoſis. *Sauv. Meth.* 237.

TRIFOLIUM ſpicis ovatis villoſis, caule fruticoſo. *Roy. Lugd.* 380.

BARBA JOVIS cytiſifolio, flore rubello. *Bar. Rar. t.* 377 *et* 913.

TRIFOLIUM purpureum Ebenus cretica dictum. *Pluk. Aim. t.* 67. *f.* 5.

CYTISUS incanus creticus. *Bauh. Pin.* 390.

CYTISI genus miſſum nomine Ebeni ſecundi. *Bauh. Hiſt.* 1. *p.* 374.

This handſome ſhrub, having been cultivated by PHILIP MILLER in 1748, is well known in our collections under the name

name of EBENUS *cretica*, which was firſt impoſed upon it by PROSPER ALPINUS or his friend PONA, and being adopted by LINNÆUS, has become very general; but LAMARCK, JUSSIEU, and WILLDENOW, conſider it as a ſpecies of ANTHYLLIS, and reſerve the name of EBENUS for the totally different tree, which produces the Ebony wood. The plant here figured is a native of Candia, and other iſlands in the Archipelago. Is a hardy greenhouſe ſhrub, requiring a great deal of air and light, plenty of water in the ſummer, but very little during the winter. Flowers in June and July. Propagated by ſeeds, which it ſometimes perfects in this country; though, unleſs properly treated, it rarely even flowers. Our drawing was taken at Mr. SALISBURY's Botanic Garden, at Brompton.

Ingrd. Del Pub.d by T. Curtis St. Geo: Gesport. March 1805 F.

ZIZIPHORA POUSCHKINI. HAIRY-HEADED ZIZIPHORA.

****

Claſs and Order.

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. cylindricus, longus, ſtriatus, hiſpidus, 5-dentatus, fauce barbatus. *Cor.* tubuloſa, longa: limbo brevi 2-labiato, ſuperius reflexo, ſubintegro, inferius 3-lobo. JUSS.

Specific Character and Synonym.

ZIZIPHORA *Pouſchkini;* capitulis ſubglobooſis verticillatis hirſutis, foliis orbiculato-ovatis ſubdentatis, ſtaminibus exſertis, caulibus proſtratis.

ZIZIPHORA *Pouſchkini. Adams.*

DESC. *Stems* proſtrate, villous, red. *Leaves* ſmooth, nearly round, acuminate, ſomewhat toothed, but uſually more entire than as repreſented in our figure, on long petioles ſtanding out horizontally. *Flowers* in terminal, round heads, with now and then a whorl at a little diſtance below. *Bractes* like the leaves, but ciliated and ſeven-nerved on the under ſide. *Calyx* cylindrical, ſtriate, and covered with long white ſoft hairs, 5-toothed: *teeth* nearly equal, 2-labiately arranged, three above, two below; *throat* filled with hairs. *Corolla* blue, *tube* longer than calyx, ſtraight: *limb* bilabiate: *upper lip* ovate, minutely emarginate, ſomewhat rolled back: *lower lip* 3-lobed, middle lobe truncate, not larger than the lateral: *throat* ſpotted. *Stamens* two: *filaments* erect, coming out of the tube. *Style* ſimple, the length of the ſtamens. The ſmell, though aromatic, is not pleaſant.

This

This is the plant we formerly ſuſpected to be only a variety of ZIZIPHORA *ſerpyllacea* (vid. No. 906) but having ſince compared the living plants, we are now ſatisfied of their ſpecific difference. The one here figured is altogether ſmaller, with ſtems more procumbent, flowers of a different colour, filaments much longer, and has none of the pleaſant odour of the other. It bears much the ſame relation to Z. *ſerpyllacea* as THYMUS *lanuginoſus* does to T. *ſerpyllum*. Both ſpecies approximate very cloſely to the genus THYMUS. Perhaps, indeed, the whole genus of ZIZIPHORA is not naturally diſtinct, but rather made up of certain ſpecies of THYMUS, having only two ſtamens.

This is alſo a native of Mount Caucaſus, and the ſeeds of it received from thence by Mr. LODDIGES. Flowers in Auguſt. Is to be treated as a hardy Alpine.

Pub.d by T. Curtis St.ª Geo. Crescent. Mar.1 1808

Syd.t Edwards Del. F. Sansom Sculp.

CATALPA SYRINGIFOLIA. COMMON CATALPA.

****

Claſs and Order.

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA, *ceu* DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 2-partitus. *Cor.* campanulata, *tubo* ventricoſo, *limbo* 5-lobo ſubbilabiato. *Stam.* 2 fertilia, 3 ſterilia. *Stigma* 2-lamellatum. *Capſ.* filiquiformis, longa, cylindrica, 2-valvis: diſſepimento valvis oppoſito. *Semina* apice et baſi membranaceo-pappoſa.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CATALPA *ſyringifolia;* foliis cordatis planis.

BIGNONIA *Catalpa;* foliis ſimplicibus cordatis ternis, caule erecto, floribus diandris. *Sp. Pl.* 868. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. 289. *Arb.* 46. *Reich.* 3. 155. *Mart. Mill. Dict.* 1. *Wangenh. Amer. p.* 58. *t.* 20. *f.* 45. *Thunb. Jap.* 251. *Schmidt Arb.* 1. *p.* 42. *t.* 41.

BIGNONIA *Catalpa. Hort. Kew.* 2. *p.* 346. *Mich. Fl. Bor. Am.* 2. 25.

BIGNONIA Americana arbor ſyringæ cæruleæ folio, flore purpureo. *Duham. Arb.* 1. *p.* 104. *t.* 41.

BIGNONIA urucu foliis, flore ſordide albo intus maculis purpureis et luteis adſperſo, filiqua longiſſima et anguſtiſſima. *Cateſb. Car.* 1. *p.* 49. *t.* 49.

CATALPA *bignonioides. Walt. Carol. p.* 64.

KAWARA FISAGI. *Kæmpf. Amæn.* 841. *t.* 842.

After JUSSIEU, in his Genera Plantarum, from whence the above generic character is chiefly taken, had ſo ſatisfactorily eſtabliſhed this genus, it is ſurpriſing that all Botaniſts ſhould have

have ſtill continued to unite it with BIGNONIA, from which its habit, two-cleft calyx, and downy ſeeds, combine to ſeparate it. We ſhould not lay much ſtreſs upon its never having more than two fertile ſtamens, had this been the ſole difference; though, in the artificial ſyſtem, this circumſtance neceſſarily removes it into a different claſs. It muſt be allowed however that this ſeparation is doing the ſame violence to nature, as the removal of Salvia and Ziziphora from their near relatives Dracocephalum and Thymus. Such are the imperfections of all artificial arrangements.

Our ſpecific character was framed to diſtinguiſh it from BIGNONIA *longiſſima* of JACQUIN, the only congener of our plant that we are acquainted with, which may be characteriſed, CATALPA *longiſſima* foliis oblongis undulatis. The Japan plant above quoted does not appear to be different from the American ſpecies; and B. *tomentoſa*, another native of Japan, does not belong to CATALPA, having a five-cleft calyx and different ſeed-veſſel and ſeed.

The CATALPA, which CATESBY ſays was firſt diſcovered by himſelf and brought to Carolina, where it was afterwards much cultivated on account of its beauty, has been long an inhabitant of our gardens, being introduced by the ſame Botaniſt about the year 1728. In ſheltered ſituations, if the ſoil be moiſt and rich, it thrives freely and forms a very handſome tree, but where expoſed to the north-eaſt winds is apt to be greatly diſfigured by the periſhing of the ends of the ſhoots. It bears the ſmoke of large towns better than moſt trees; the largeſt ſpecimen we have ever ſeen grows in the garden belonging to the Society of Gray's-Inn.

A native of the banks of the Ohio and Miſſiſſippi. Flowers with us in July and Auguſt, but we have never known it to produce ſeeds.

Our drawing was taken from a very fine tree, growing in the garden of ——— GRANGER, Eſq. in Exeter.

Syd. Edwards Del. Pubd by T. Curtis S.t Geo. Cres.t Lond.n April 1808. F. Sansom Sculp.t

ANDROMEDA CORIACEA. SHINING-LEAVED ANDROMEDA.

****

Class and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus. *Cor.* ovata: ore 5-fido. *Capf.* 5-locularis, valvulis diſſepimento contrariis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ANDROMEDA *coriacea;* racemis (faſciculis) axillaribus ſimplicibus, foliis ovatis integerrimis nitidiſſimis, ramulis triquetris. *Hort. Kew.* 2. *p.* 70. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 615. *Arb.* 22. *Mart. Mill. Dict. n.* 16. *L'Herit. Stirp. Nov. v.* 2. *t.* 15. *inedit.*

ANDROMEDA *nitida;* glaberrima: ramis ſubtriquetris acutangulis: foliis ovalibus, integerrimis, lævigatis; vena marginem deflexum percurrente: faſciculis axillaribus: corollis cylindraceis: antheris baſi appendiculatis. *Michaux Fl. Bor.-Am.* 1. 252.

ANDROMEDA *mariana. Jacq. Ic. Rar.* 3. *t.* 465. *Collect.* 2. *p.* 326. excluſis ſynonymis.

ANDROMEDA *lucida. Lam. Enc. n.* 9.

This ſpecies of Andromeda is conſidered as a hardy ſhrub, but being a native of South-Carolina and the Floridas, and not loſing its leaves in the winter, is ſubject to be injured by our froſts; nevertheleſs in a ſheltered ſituation it will ſucceed pretty well and bear flowers.

JACQUIN miſtook it for the A. *mariana* of LINNÆUS; and WILLDENOW, by preſerving his ſynonym to that ſpecies, has gone

gone far to perpetuate the miſtake. It is eaſily diſtinguiſhed by its thick ſhining leaves, perfectly entire, reflected at the margin, along which runs a nerve that branches from each ſide of the midrib, near the baſe; by its fleſh-coloured cylindrical flowers growing in faſcicles in the axils of the leaves, and by having the ſegments of the calyx longer, more linear, and deeper divided than in moſt other ſpecies. Flowers in June, July, and Auguſt. Introduced by Mr. JOHN CREE, in 1765.

Communicated to us by Mr. LODDIGES, Hackney.

N.º 1096.
Edwards Del. F. Swinson Sculp.
Pub.d by T. Curtis St.t Geo: Crescent Apr.l 1. 1808.

HELONIAS VIRIDIS. GREEN-FLOWERED HELONIAS.

****

Claſs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 985.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HELONIAS viridis; caule paniculato, floribus confertis ſubſeſſilibus eglanduloſis, foliis ovatis nervoſis ſubplicatis.

VERATRUM *viride;* racemis paniculatis, bracteis ramorum oblongo-lanceolatis, partialibus pedunculo ſubpubeſcente longioribus. *Willd. Sp. Pl. v.* 4. *p.* 896.

VERATRUM *viride;* racemo ſupradecompoſito, corollis campanulatis: unguibus latere intus incraſſatis. *Hort. Kew. v.* 3. *p.* 422. *Mart. Mill. Dict.*

VERATRUM *album:* foliis lato-ovalibus ſulcatis; floribus ſubſeſſilibus vireſcentibus; calycis laciniis oblongo-ovalibus, acutis. *Michaux Fl. Bor.-Amer. v.* 2. *p.* 249.

MELANTHIUM *hybridum;* petalis plicato-undulatis immaculatis, floribus maſculis et fæmineis mixtis. *Walker Flor. Corolin.* 125?

We have elſewhere, No. 985, remarked that VERATRUM could not be ſeparated from HELONIAS. The ſpecies here figured is a native of North-America, from Carolina to Canada, and has conſiderable affinity with our HELONIAS *virginica*, but has more numerous flowers, which ſit almoſt cloſe to the ſtem, and have not the yellow excavated ſpots of the former; its leaves are very different being broad-ovate, many-ribbed and as it were plaited.

MICHAUX

Michaux notices the near affinity of the two genera. He ſuppoſed the American plant to be the ſame with the European Veratrum *album*; but, although very ſimilar, when cultivated together, ſome remarkable and conſtant differences have been obſerved; the flowers, in the former, are more inclined to a yellow green colour; the petals are broader and more erect and have their margins, eſpecially about the claw, thickened and covered with a white mealineſs; its ſeaſon of flowering is full a month later.

It is a hardy herbaceous perennial, which grows to moſt advantage in an open ſituation. Flowers in July and Auguſt. Cultivated by Peter Collinson, Eſq. in 1763. Our drawing was taken at the Botanic Garden. Brompton.

Syd. Edwards' del. Pub.d by T. Curtis, 3.d Geo. Crescent April 1 1808 F. Sansom Sculp.

LACHENALIA QUADRICOLOR (β.) SPOTTED-LEAVED FOUR-COLOURED LACHENALIA.

****

Claſs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vide Num. 993.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LACHENALIA *quadricolor (floribus ex majoribus)* foliis binis, lineari-lanceolatis, loratis, inferne erectiuſculis; corollis remotiuſculis pendulis pedicellis longioribus, partim trilirato inde ſubtriquetro-cylindraceis, ore patulo; laciniis intimis extimas citra duplum ſuperantibus cum ſummis laminis obovatim rotundatis; extimarum ſuprema apiculo truncato glanduloſe incraſſato; lateralibus ſubbrevioribus oblique acuminatis. *G.*

LACHENALIA *quadricolor. Jacq. Ic. Rar.* 2. 396. *Coll. Suppl.* 62. *Bot. Rep.* 148. *Bot. Mag. Supra No.* 588.

LACHENALIA *tricolor. Jacq. Nov. Act. Helv.* 1. 38. *tab.* 2. *f.* 3. *Ic. Rar.* 1. *tab.* 61.

LACHENALIA *tricolor.* var. (α) *Hort. Kew.* 1. 461. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 179.

LACHENALIA *pendula* (β) *Willd. l. c.* 181.

(α) foliis omni macula expertibus. *G.*

(β) foliis maculatis. *G.*

A native of the Cape of Good Hope. By a ſpecimen preſerved in the Bankſian Herbarium, we have aſſured ourſelves of this being the variety (α) of the L. *tricolor* of the *Hortus Kewenſis*. We are inclined to think it a hybrid production between

between the *tricolor* of this work (No. 82) and *quadricolor* (No. 588.) Comes very close to the variety of *tricolor* of our No. 1020. Propagates rapidly by offsets, often having the base of the bulb surrounded by a crowd of small bulbs not so big as a barley-corn; this is also the case in *tricolor*. Blooms freely about February; of very easy culture.

Our drawing was taken at Mr. WILLIAMS's Nursery-Garden, Turnham-Green. G.

ERRATUM.

No. 1089, pag. alt. l. 23, pro "indicus" lege "indica."

Pubd. by T. Curtis, Q.Ann. Crescent, Apr. 1. 1808.

F. Sansom.

GLADIOLUS TRISTIS (β.) YELLOW-FLOWERED SQUARE-LEAVED CORN-FLAG.

****

Claſs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Nos. 538, 566, *et* 992.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GLADIOLUS *triſtis*; foliis ſubbinis infernè longinque vaginantibus, cylindraceis, ſupernè linearibus utrinque attenuatis, decuſſato-tetrapteris ſeu quadriſulcis, *(coſta parem cum lamina cujus longitudinem mediam decuſſat habente amplitudinem)* extimo prælongiore, ſæpius torto; corolla infundibuliformi, de erecta geniculatim curvata; tubo ſpathæ ſubæquali; limbo nutante bilabiato-campanulato fauce turbinata parum longiore; laciniis ovato-ellipticis, acuminatis, recurvis, præter ſummam latiorem parum inæqualibus. *G.*

GLADIOLUS *triſtis. Linn. Sp. Pl.* 53. *Thunb. Diſſ. de Glad.* 8. *Prod.* 8. *Burm. Prod. Fl. cap.* 2. *Curtis ſupra No.* 272. *Jacq. Coll.* 4. 157. *Suppl.* 20. *Ic. Rar.* 2. *t.* 243, 245. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 63. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 210, 211. (ubi deleatur Jacq. Ic. Rar. 2. 244. Coll. 4. 158. et Breyn. Prod.) *Vahl Enum.* 2. 84. (expuncto ſynon. Breyn. Ic. Rar.) *Liliac. a Redouté, tab.* 35.

GLADIOLUS *concolor. Parad. Lond. tab.* 8.

GLADIOLUS foliis ſulcatis linearibus, floribus alternis, petalis acutioribus. *Mill. Ic.* 157. *t.* 235. *f.* 1.

GLADIOLUS foliis linearibus ſulcatis, caule biſloro, tubo longiſſimo, ſegmentis æqualibus. *Mill. Dict. ed.* 7. *n.* 6.

LILIO-GLADIOLUS, &c. &c. *Trew. Ehret. tab.* 39. male.

(α) floribus 1—4, ſulphureis, punctiunculis ſuſco-purpureis diverſimode variegatis. *G. Vid. ſupra No.* 272.

(β) floribus 1—8, luteſcentibus, unicoloribus. *G.*

DESCR.

Descr. *Bulb-tuber* ovate-globular, ſubdepreſſed; *leaves* 2—3, linear, ſlender; upwards four-winged, being decuſſately interſected by a laminate midrib of the ſhape and breadth of its *blade*, downwards petiolelike, cylindric, nerved-ſtriate, ſheathing the ſtem nearly as far as the flower-ſpike, radical one outer longer, cauline inner far ſhorter; *ſcape* round, upright; *rachis* flexuoſe, 2—8-flowered; *flowers* bending forwards in one rank, from alternate poſitions; *ſpathe* of two convolute-concave membranous *valves*, lanceolate, about the length of tube; *corolla* funnelform, geniculately curved; *tube* cylindrical, expanding into a broader turbinate *faux* that is dilated into a nodding ſix-parted campanulately bilabiate *limb* of nearly equal length, *ſegments* ovate-elliptical, acuminate, recurvedly patent, the three forming the upper *lip* ſeparated from thoſe that compoſe the lower by a deeper interſection than that which divides the lower ſegments from each other, rather broader, middlemoſt the broadeſt of all and incumbent, nether ones equal among themſelves, propendent; the forks of the fiſſures of the limb are generally ſurmounted by a tranſparent membrane; *filaments* about equal in length to the faux, adſcendent, adpreſſed; *ſtyle* longer than theſe, ſhorter than corolla; *ſtigmas* divergent, narrow-obcuneate while doubled up, when unfolded obcordate, channelled, tapering downwards; *anthers* ſagittate-linear, ſpirally twiſted after they have diſcharged their pollen.

The preſent variety, as well as the more common one figured above, No. 272, is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, from whence it was received by Meſſrs. Lee and Kennedy, in whoſe Nurſery at Hammerſmith our drawing was made. In the evening and night it diffuſes a conſiderable degree of fragrance, like that of the common garden Pink, but in the day-time is deſtitute of all ſcent. *G.*

Syd. Edwards Del. Publ.d by T. Gutis St. Geo: Crescent. Apr.l 1808. F. Sansom. Sculp.

PODALYRIA TINCTORIA. DYER'S PODALYRIA.

****

Class and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. subbilabiatus 5-fidus. *Cor.* papilionacea, alæ vexillum longitudine superantes. *Legumen* stipitatum ventricosum polyspermum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PODALYRIA foliis ternatis subsessilibus: foliolis obovatis glabris, stipulis setaceis, racemosis pauciflоris, leguminibus ovatis longius stipitatis.

PODALYRIA. *Lamarck Ill. Gen. t.* 327. *f.* 1.

PODALYRIA *tinctoria;* foliis ternatis petiolatis, foliolis subrotundo-obovatis obtusis mucronatis, stipulis obsoletis oblongis acutis petiolo multoties brevioribus. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 503.

SOPHORA *tinctoria. Linn. Sp. Pl.* 534. *Reich.* 2. 243. *Mant.* 377. *Mart. Mill. Dict. n.* 16. *Hort. Kew.* 2. 45.

PODALYRIA *tinctoria. Michaux Fl. Bor.-Am.* 1. 265.

Except the miserable one of LAMARCK, above quoted, we do not know that any figure of this plant has before appeared. It is a low herbaceous perennial, with leaves on extremely short petioles, generally alternate, but not unfrequently opposite; leaflets obovate, frequently emarginate; sometimes, as is usual in all this tribe of plants, terminated with an acute point from the elongation of the midrib somewhat beyond the lamina of the leaf. Flowers thinly scattered in terminal racemes. Pods nearly oval, inflated, elevated on a stipe much longer than the calyx and terminated by the long persistent style.

ſtyle. WILLDENOW has not at all ſucceeded in his attempt to mend the ſpecific character.

The PODALYRIA *tinctoria* is a native of North-America from Canada to Florida, and a coarſe Indigo was prepared from it before the true INDIGOFERA *tinctoria* came to be known and cultivated there. MILLER raiſed it in the Chelſea-Garden before the year 1759.

Flowers from July to September; hardy; may ſometimes be propagated by parting its roots, but more certainly by ſeeds, which in favourable ſeaſons ripen with us. Requires a dry ſoil and ſheltered ſituation. Communicated by Mr. WHITLEY, Old-Brompton.

Lyd. Edwards Del. Pubd by T. Curtis St. Geo: Crescent Apr. 1 1808. F. Sansom Sculp.

LINUM TRIGYNUM. THREE-STYLED FLAX.

****

Claſs and Order.

PENTANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Petala* 5. *Capſ.* ſuperior 6—10-valvis, loculis totidem. *Sem.* ſolitaria.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LINUM *trigynum;* foliis alternis ellipticis acutis ſubintegerrimis, ſtylis tribus, capſulis ſex-locularibus. *Smith Exotic. Bot. p.* 31. *t.* 17.

LINUM *trigynum. Roxb. Hardwicke in Aſiat. Reſearches, v.* 6. *p.* 357. *Donn Hort. Cant. p.* 64.

The firſt notice we have of this beautiful ſhrub is from Colonel HARDWICKE, in his narrative of a journey to Sirinagur, above quoted, where it is ſaid to be well known in the gardens at Cawnpore and Lucknow by the name of Gul-Aſhurfee, and to be a native of the higheſt mountains between Nataana and Adwaanee. Dr. SMITH publiſhed a figure of this plant in his Exotic Botany for February 1785, and informs us that it flowered in the ſtove of the Right Honourable CHARLES GREVILLE, at Paddington, the preceding December. It has ſince found its way into many collections about town. Communicated to us both by Mr. WHITLEY, and Mr. SALISBURY, of the Botanic Garden. Mr. DONN, of the firſt authority in theſe matters, conſiders it as a greenhouſe ſhrub, and ſays it flowers in July and Auguſt. We have ſeen it generally in ſtoves, producing its bloſſoms in November and December. Their natural ſeaſon in the Eaſt-Indies is in March and April.

There is ſomething in the habit of this ſhrub, which, beſides its having only three ſtyles, and above all its ſtigmas being globular, would lead us to doubt if it be a real Linum; but we have had no opportunity of examining the fruit, by which the queſtion muſt be decided.

Pub. by T. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent. Apr. 1 1808 P. Cawom Sculp.

GENTIANA PNEUMONANTHE, *var.* GUTTATA. SPOTTED-FLOWERED CALATHIAN VIOLET.

****

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. basi tubulosa; poris nectariferis destituta. *Caps.* supera, 1-locularis, bivalvis, polysperma. SM.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GENTIANA *Pneumonanthe*; corollis campanulatis quinquefidis, floribus pedunculatis terminalibus axillaribusque, foliis sublinearibus obtusis.

GENTIANA *Pneumonanthe. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 1336. *Mart. Mill. Dict. n.* 11.

γ. *guttata*; caule decumbente, foliis ovato-lanceolatis obtusis, laciniis corollæ intus guttatis.

GENTIANA *Pneumonanthe. Pallas Flora Rosf. pars* 2. *p.* 1058?

The GENTIANA *Pneumonanthe* is subject to vary very much in the width of its leaves, number and size of its flowers, and height and strength of its stem. Frequently it is a low plant with a straight stem, bearing single, or a second flower at the summit; sometimes it is seen with a stem a foot and half high with numerous flowers, both terminal and lateral, the latter growing two or three together in the axil of the same leaf. Our plant has a weak stem, hardly able to support the flowers, which are of the largest size, and at first sight seem remarkably different from the usual appearance of G. *Pneumonanthe*, particularly on account of the white specks within the segments of the corolla; yet we can find no specific characters by which it may be distinguished from all the varieties described by authors, even the dots are often not wanting in the other varieties, though generally confined

confined to the tube of the corolla. Upon the whole, therefore, we are inclined to consider this plant as not specifically distinct from G. *Pneumonanthe*. Those who think otherwise, may use the name of *guttata*, which we have added for the convenience of cultivators, as was often done by LINNÆUS when a variety was more than usually remarkable.

We have thought it totally unnecessary to repeat the synonyms of a species so long known to Botanists; and which may be seen in WILLDENOW and MARTYN'S MILLER'S Dictionary, as it is the variety only of which we are treating.

The remarks which PALLAS has made on G. *Pneumonanthe*, in distinguishing it from his *triflora*, apply so well to our plant, that we suspect he had the same in his eye.

Communicated by Mr. LODDIGES.

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JOHN SIMS, M. D.

FELLOW OF THE LINNEAN SOCIETY.

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Hic ver assiduum, atque alienis mensibus æstas.

VIRGIL.

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F. Sansom Sculp.

SCILLA CAMPANULATA. SPANISH HAREBELL.

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Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. supra Nos. 663, 746, 918, *et* 919.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SCILLA *campanulata* foliis pluribus, lineari-loratis, subcanaliculato-concavis, acutis; racemo multifloro, erectiusculo, oblongo, fastigiante, subsecundo; bracteis geminis pedicellos subæquantibus; corolla urceolato-campanulata, nutante, superne recurvata; staminibus alternis medio tenus adnatis, aliis liberis, brevioribus; pistillo istis subæquali. *G.*

SCILLA *campanulata. Hort. Kew.* 1. 444. (exclusis synonymis *Bauhini, Clusii,* et *Milleri.) Curt. supra No.* 128. (quò Icon male notatur 127.) *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 128. (expunctis quæ antea monuimus expungenda in *Hort. Kew.) Link. et Hoffm. de Scill. in Ann. of Bot. v.* 1. 103.

SCILLA *patula. Lam. et Decand. Fl. Franç. ed.* 3. *v.* 3. *p.* 211.

SCILLA *hyacinthoides. Jacq. Ic. Rar.* 1. *t.* 65. *Coll.* 1. 61. nec Linnæi.

SCILLA *Jacquini. Gmel. Syst. Nat. v.* 7. 552.

HYACINTHUS *cernuus. Hort. Kew.* 1. 457. *Brotero Fl. Lusit.* 1. 535. Nec Linnæi, cujus planta est mera SCILLÆ *non scriptæ* varietas carnea. *G.*

H. *amethystinus. Lam. Dict. Encyc.* 3. 190. Nec Linnæi.

H. corollis campanulatis sexpartitis, floribus utrinque dispositis. *Mill. Dict. ed.* 7. *n.* 3.

H. hispanicus. *Clus. Hist.* 1. 176; duntaxat vero quod ad textum; Icon enim pertinet ad SCILLAM *non scriptam.* G.

H. hispanicus major, flore campanulæ instar. *Park. Parad.* 123. *t.* 125. *f.* 4.

H. oblongo flore purpureo magis serotinus quam I. *Boerh. Ind. Alt. Lugdb.* 2. *p.* 111.

H. floribus campanulæ utrinque dispositis. *Bauh. Pin.* 44.

Differs

Differs from our common Harebell (SCILLA *non ſcripta*) in having a ſtraighter raceme with the flowers not bent forwards into one rank; the corolla urceolately or broadly campanulate and not cylindrically ſo, with the edges recurved but not revolute; in having the ſtamens alternately adnate to the ſegments of the corolla for not more than half their length, inſtead of nearly the whole of it, while the others are entirely free; the ſcent is alſo far weaker than in our wild ſpecies. We have ſeen it with bulbs not bigger than a nutmeg, and with the ſame nearly three inches in diameter, compoſed of broad even laminæ, much in the manner of the roots of the Crown Imperial; theſe have thrown out numerous faſcicles of leaves from between their concentric laminæ, and ultimately broken up into as many ſeparate bulbs. Varies with blue-violet, azure, pink, and white corollas, as do each of theſe again in ſize.

HYACINTHUS *cernuus* of LINNÆUS is merely a pink variety of his H. (now SCILLA) *non ſcriptus*; in conſtituting which a diſtinct ſpecies, and giving to it a Spaniſh origin, he has been moſt probably miſled by CLUSIUS, who to the deſcription of the preſent ſpecies, which he calls H. *hiſpanicus*, has adjoined under the ſame title, a cut of the Harebell or S. *non ſcripta*, the ſtamp or block of which had previouſly ſerved DODONÆUS to repreſent that plant in his *Pemptades*. LINNÆUS had evidently overlooked this piece of inaccuracy. The Bankſian Herbarium ſhews that the H. *cernuus* of SOLANDER in the *Hortus Kewenſis* and the SCILLA *campanulata* of the ſame are both contained in the varieties now given. The adheſion of the alternate ſtamens ſometimes varies in different flowers of the ſame plant, but ſeldom exceeds the diſtance of half their length.

A native of Spain and Portugal. Perfectly hardy. Has been cultivated in England from the days of PARKINSON. Blooms in May and June.

The drawings of all the preſent varieties were made from Mr. WILLIAMS's Nurſery, at Turnham-Green. *G.*

ed Edwards Del. Pub.d by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Cr. Jan.y 1. 1808. F. Sansom sculp.

MORÆA COLLINA (γ.) STRAW-COLOURED EQUAL-FLOWERED MORÆA.

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Claſs and Order, Generic Character, Specific Character and Synonyms.—Vid. ſupra No. 1033.

MORÆA *collina. Vid. ſupra No.* 1033, ubi inſerenda ſynonyma inſequentia;

SISYRINCHIUM *elegans. Liliac a Redoutè, tab.* 171; expunctâ ſynonymiâ.

MORÆA *iriopetala.* α. *Vahl Enum.* 2. 158; excluſis omnibus ſynonymis præter

MORÆAM *junceam. Mill. Dict. ed.* 8. *n.* 2. *Linn. Sp. Pl.* 59.

The drawing of the preſent variety was made from a plant imported from the Cape of Good Hope, which flowered in Mr. HIBBERT's collection at Clapham. The ſtigmas are more divergent than in any other variety we ever ſaw. *G.*

SPECIERUM SYNTHESIS.

* *Radix Bulbo-tuber annue renovatum, induſiis diverſimode fibroſo-organicis obtectum.* G.

** *Stigmatibus aut ſiliformibus, aut cucullato-convolutis ferme ac in* CROCO, *quocum per* GALAXIAM *continuatum eſſe videtur genus.* G.

virgata. *Jacq. Ic. Rar.* 2. *t.* 228. IXIA. *Vahl Enum.* 2. 59. *n.* 22.

elegans. *Jacq. Hort. Schœnb.* 1. *t.* 2. SISYRINCHIUM. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. 578.

flexuoſa. *Supra tab.* 695. *Vahl l. c.* 156. *n.* 10.

ſpicata. *Nobis. Ic. Pl. Cap. Cod. Bankſ. abſque titulo.*

polyanthos. *Vahl l. c.* 157. *n.* 11. *Exempl. in Herb. Bankſ.*

collina. *Supra tab.* 1033 *et* 1103. SISYRINCHIUM *elegans. Lil. a Redoutè, t.* 171. M. *juncea. Mill. Dict. ed.* 8. *n.* 2. *Linn. Sp. Pl.* 59.

pavonia. *Nobis in Ann. of Bot. v.* 1. *p.* 240. IRIS. *Bot. Rep. t.* 364. *Jacq. Hort. Schoenb.* 1. *t.* 10. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 238. VIEUSSEUXIA. *Decand. Ann. Muſ.* 2. 139.

*** *Stigmatibus*

*** *Stigmatibus petaloideo-ampliatis ; dum tamen haud ſit diverſa ſtructuræ ratio ac in antecedentibus.* G.

tripetala. *Supra tab.* 702. Iris. *Vahl l. c.* 138. *n.* 26.

tricuſpis. *Supra tab.* 696, 772, *et* 168, in quo ultimo male pro Iride *pavonia* habita fuit. Iris. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 231.

villoſa. *Nobis l. c.* Iris. *Supra tab.* 571.

tenuis. *Supra tab.* 1047.

unguiculata. *Supra tab.* 593.

anguſta. *Nobis l. c. Ic. Pict. Pl. Cap. Cod. Bankſ.* Iris. *Vahl l. c.* 146. *n.* 43.

edulis. *Supra tab.* 613. Moræa *vegeta. Jacq. Ic. Rar.* 2. *t.* 224. Nec Linnæi vel Milleri. Iris *longifolia. Vahl l. c.* 149. *n.* 52. M. *odora. Parad. Lond. t.* 10. var. alba. *Ic. Pict. Pl. Cap. Cod. Bankſ. abſque titulo.* var. lutea.

ſetacea. *Nobis l. c.* Iris. *Thunb.* Ir. *t.* 1. *f.* 1. *ſetifolia. Vahl l. c.* 145. *n.* 42.

longiflora. *Supra tab.* 712.

ſpathacea. *Nobis l. c.* Iris. *Vahl l. c.* 142. *n.* 35.

polyſtachia. *Nobis l. c.* Iris. *Vahl l. c.* 150. *n.* 55.

bituminoſa. *Supra tab.* 1045. Iris. *Vahl l. c.* 150. *n.* 53.

viſcaria. *Nobis l. c.* Iris. *Supra tab.* 587. *Vahl l. c.* 150. *n.* 54.

plumaria. *Nobis l. c.* Iris. *Thunb.* Ir. 16. Moræa *iriopetala. Vahl l. c.* 158. *n.* 16. excluſis *Mill. Dict.* atque *Linn. Sp. Pl.*

ramoſa. *Supra tab.* 771. Iris. *Vahl l. c.* 142. *n.* 34.

triſtis. *Nobis l. c.* 241. Iris. *Supra tab.* 577. *Vahl l. c.* 151. *n.* 56. Moræa *vegeta. Linn. Sp. Pl.* 59. *Mill. Ic. t.* 138. *f.* 1. 2. *iriopetala.* β. *Vahl l. c.* 158. *n.* 16. expunctis. *Thunb. Diſſ. et Prod.* una cum *Linn. Suppl.* G.

criſpa. *Supra tab.* 759. Iris. *Vahl l. c.* 152. *n.* 58.

Siſyrinchium. *Nobis l. c.* 241. Iris. *Lil. a Redouté, t.* 29. *Flor. Græc. Sibth. t.* 42. *Vahl l. c.* 144. *n.* 40.

ciliata. *Supra. tab.* 1012. *et* 1061. Iris. *Vahl l. c.* 137. *n.* 24.

papilionacea. *Supra tab.* 750. Iris. *Vahl l. c.* 151. *n.* 57.

minuta. *Nobis l. c.* 241. Iris. *Vahl l. c.* 138. *n.* 25.

**** *Radice fibroſa ; foliis ancipitibus diſtichis acicbus adverſis.* G.

iridioides. *Supra tab.* 693. *Vahl. l. c.* 158. *n.* 15. Iris *compreſſa. eid. l. c.* 137. *n.* 23. Species anomala herba Aristeæ, Iridis capſula, Morææ flore. G.

Pub.d by T. Curtis St. Geo: Crescent May. 1. 1808. F. Sansom Sculp

SOWERBÆA JUNCEA. RUSH-LEAVED SOWERBÆA.

****

Claſs and Order.

HEXANDRIA *(rectiuſne* TRIANDRIA? G.) MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. infera hexapetala. *Fil.* tria fertilia (biantherifera *Sm.*) ſterilibus tribus interſtincta. *Smith Linn. Tranſ. v.* 4. *p.* 218.

OBS. Herba *inodora juncea, radice fibroſa.* Scapus *nudus.* Umbella *multiflora.* Bracteis *ſcarioſis.* Petala *purpurea perſiſtentia.* Id. l. c.

Synonyms.

SOWERBÆA *juncea. Bot. Repoſ. tab.* 81.

From New-Holland. Although now common in our greenhouſes, it has ſo happened that we have miſſed every opportunity of examining the bloom. From a diſſection of the ſtamens, given in the above cited plate of the Botaniſt's Repoſitory, the anthers appear to us to be three and bilocular; one on each alternate filament, and not, as deſcribed in the Linnean Tranſactions, two on each fertile filament. Our view of theſe parts has, beſides the appearance we have mentioned, the ſanction of analogy, as well as the opinion of a very accompliſhed Botaniſt, who has repeatedly examined them in ſpecimens collected by himſelf in their native regions. Of eaſy culture, and blooms freely. *G.*

E. Edwards Del. Pub.d by T. Curtis. St.t Geo. Crescent. May 1.1808. F. Sansom Sculp.t

Geissorhiza Secunda (β.) White-Flowered One-Ranked Geissorhiza.

****

Class and Order.

Triandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.

Spatha bivalvis, convolutim lanceolata, partim herbacea, tubo æqualis aut longior. *Cor.* ex anguste infundibuliformi-tubulosa abeuns in limbum amplum sexpartitum regularem, laciniis ovali-oblongis subæqualibus patentibus. *Stylus* inclinatus, *staminum* (quæ erecta) longitudine. *Stigm.* lamellæ tres cuneato-lobatæ, ex conduplicatis canaliculatim explicatæ, revolutim divergentes, *antheras* supereminentes, ora fimbriatulo-crispata. *Capsc.* scariosо-membranacea, ovali-trigona. *Sem.* numerosa, parvula. *G.*

Nos in Ann. of Bot. 1. 224. *et supra No.* 672.

Obs. Radix Bulbo-tuber *ovatum, indusiis putamineo-crustaceis inferne retrorsum imbricatis a basi laciniatim fissilibus corticatum; folia subtrina e filiformi-linearibus ensiformia usque, textura firmiore, rigidiuscula, sæpius nervosa, supremum caulinum inferne convoluto-vaginans vulgoque spathaceo-inflatum;* caulis *uni-multiflorus, simplex vel ramosus,* rachide *insignius flexuosa, sæpe reclinata atque secunde florigera;* flores *erecti.* Excisa *et* furva *congeneres ambiguæ, bulbo-tubere præditæ* Trichonematis *; unde discrepant stigmatibus non bipartitis; ut et ab* Hesperantha *confini istis non os tubi usque separatis neque capillaceo-extenuatis; ab* Ixia *rursus spatha pro tubi rata plurimum majore, stylo inclinato, stigmatibus quoque supra antheras elevatis; ab omnibus notabilius quidem herbæ atque radicis habitu.* G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GEISSORHIZA *secunda;* foliis lineari-ensiformibus, nudis, nervosis, costa media varicosa; rachide sæpius reclinata, multiflora, flexuosissima, secundo-florigera, una cum caule lanugine tenuissima canescente; corollæ limbo rotatim patente. *G.*

GEISSORHIZA *secunda. Nobis Ann. of Bot.* 1. 224.

IXIA *fecunda. Vahl Enum.* 2. 55. *n.* 13. *Nobis ſupra No.* 597; ubi reliqua repetenda ſynonyma. *G.*

(α) floribus violaceo-cæruleſcentibus. *G.*

(β) iſtis albeſcentibus. *G.*

For a deſcription and account of the ſpecies, ſee No. 597 of this work. The preſent variety was imported laſt ſummer from the Cape of Good Hope, by Meſſrs. LEE and KENNEDY of Hammerſmith. It is a very rare plant. *G.*

SPECIERUM SYNTHESIS.

rochenſis. *Nobis in Ann. of Bot.* 1. 224. IXIA. *Supra tab.* 598. IXIA *radians. Vahl Enum.* 2. 75. *n.* 54.

ſecunda. *Nobis l. c.* IXIA. *Supra tab.* 597. *Vahl l. c.* 55. *n.* 13. excluſo *De la Roche.*

ſetacea. *Nobis l. c.* IXIA. *Vahl l. c.* 68. *n.* 40.

ſublutea. *Nobis l. c.* IXIA. *Lam. Dict. Encyc.* 3. 335. Verosimile antecedenti haud diverſa. *G.*

humilis. *Nobis l. c.* IXIA. *Vahl l. c.* 53. *n.* 9.

obtuſata. *Supra. tab.* 672. IXIA *geminata. Vahl l. c.* 68. *n.* 41.?

imbricata. *Nobis l. c.* IXIA. *Vahl l. c.* 61. *n.* 27. IXIA *ſcillaris. Thunb. de Ix. n.* 14. *Vahl l. c.* 59. *n.* 23; nec Linnæi quæ illorum IXIA *pentandra.* G.

hirta. *Nobis l. c.* IXIA. *Vahl l. c.* 54. *n.* 12; excluſo *De la Roche.*

inflexa. *Nobis l. c.* IXIA. *De la Roche. Diſſ.* 1. Forte antecedenti non diſtincta. *G.*

furva. *Nobis l. c.* IXIA. *Soland. in Herb. Bankſ.*

exciſa. *Nobis l. c.* IXIA. *Supra tab.* 584. *Vahl l. c.* 69. *n.* 44.

Wm Curtis del. Published by W. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent, Blackfriars Road, 1 May 1800. F. Sansom Sculp.

VACCINIUM DUMOSUM. BUSHY WHORTLE-BERRY.

****

Claſs and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. ſuperus. *Cor.* 1-petala. *Filam.* receptaculo inſerta. *Bacca* 4-locularis, polyſperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

VACCINIUM *dumoſum ;* foliis ovatis integerrimis reticulato-venoſis deciduis, pedunculis unifloris diphyllis ſubſolitariis, corollis campanulatis, calycibus glanduloſo-villoſis.

VACCINIUM *dumoſum ;* pedunculis axillaribus ſolitariis unifloris diphyllis, foliis ovatis acutiuſculis integerrimis villoſiuſculis. *Bankſii MSS. Gawler Recenſ. p.* 20.

VACCINIUM *dumoſum. Bot. Repoſ.* 112.

DESCR. A low buſhy ſhrub. *Leaves* oval, quite entire obtuſe, but frequently terminated with a ſhort point, netted-veined, pale underneath, ſmoothiſh when old, but when young covered on the edges and under ſurface with ſhort glandular hairs. *Peduncles* ſubſolitary, axillary, one-flowered, furniſhed with a pair of leaflike bractes. *Calyx* ſuperior, five-cleft, glandular. *Corolla* cernuous, white, bell-ſhaped, divided into five rounded ſegments. *Stamens* perhaps naturally ten, as the corolla is five-cleft, but in a number of flowers, carefully examined, we obſerved but eight. *Filaments* ſhort, wide, inſerted into the fleſhy rim within the calyx, but attached at the ſame time to the corolla, ſo as to fall off with it. *Anthers* two-

two-awned: *awns* erect, longer than the body of the anther. *Germen* oval, hairy. *Style* erect, equal to the corolla, longer than ſtamens. *Stigma* obtuſe.

The VACCINIUM *dumoſum* is a native of North-America. Forms a pretty compact ſhrub; is deciduous and perfectly hardy; but the foliage being ſo liable to be injured by our late froſts, it makes a handſomer appearance, when it has the ſhelter of a greenhouſe in the ſpring. May be propagated by layers, which, however, do not ſpeedily take root. Requires a peat ſoil mixed with loam. Flowers in May and June. Introduced by Dr. WILLIAM PITCAIRN in 1774.

Our drawing was taken from a plant communicated by Mr. LODDIGES.

The VACCINIUM *Arctoſtaphylos*, No. 974, though a native of Madeira, has ſtood through the laſt winter in the open ground, in Mr. LODDIGES's garden at Hackney, without ſuffering the ſmalleſt injury.

Wm Edwards Del. Pub.d by T. Curtis S.t Geo: Crescent May 1. 1800. F. Sansom Sculp.

CUCUBALUS STELLATUS. FOUR-LEAVED CAMPION.

****

Class and Order.

DECANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 1-phyllus, ventricosus. *Petala* 5, unguiculata. *Caps.* supera, semitrilocularis, apice dehiscens, polysperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CUCUBALUS *stellatus;* foliis quaternis, floribus trichotome paniculatis terminalibus.

CUCUBALUS *stellatus;* foliis quaternis. *Hort. Upsal.* 113. *Linn. Sp. Pl.* 592. *Reich.* 2. 341. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 686. *Martyn Mill. Dict. n.* 5. *Hort. Kew.* 2. *p.* 92.

CUCUBALUS *stellatus;* totus pubescens, erectus: foliis quaterno-verticillatis, ovali-lanceolatis, in longissimum acumen angustatis. *Michaux Fl. Bor.-Amer.* 1. 271.

SILENE foliis quaternis. *Gron. Virg.* 1. 50. 2. 69.

DRYPIS foliis quaternis. *Colden. Novebor.* 106.

LYCHNIS caryophyllæus virginianus, gentianæ foliis glabris, quatuor ex singulis geniculis caulem amplexantibus, flore amplo fimbriato. *Raii Hist.* 1895. *Pluk. Alm.* 233. *t.* 43. *f.* 4. mala.

LYCHNIS floribus in summis caulibus albis pendulis, petalis pulchre fimbriatis, calycibus tumescentibus, foliis longis acuminatis, caulium genicula cruciatim ambientibus; vasculo sphærico instar baccæ. *Clayton, No.* 245.

Dr. SMITH, following GÆRTNER, has annulled the distinction between CUCUBALUS and SILENE, as arising from the presence or absence of the corona, finding it a character not to

to be always depended upon, and has had recourſe to the fruit for a diſtinction. As we have already aſſented to this alteration, we felt ourſelves at a loſs whether to refer this plant to SILENE or CUCUBALUS. It has no corona, and as we are not certain that its ſeed-veſſel is eſſentially different from that of C. *baccifer*, we have thought it at leaſt ſafeſt to leave it as we find it.

Native of Virginia, New-England, Canada, and the Alleghani mountains, and known to the Cherokee Indians by a name ſignifying Snap-ſtalks. Is a hardy herbaceous perennial, requiring no particular treatment but tying up, to prevent the ſtalks being broken by the wind.

Varies with pubeſcent and ſmooth leaves and ſtalks, and ſometimes, according to CLAYTON, with only two leaves inſtead of four at each joint.

Communicated by Mr. LODDIGES of Hackney. Cultivated, as we learn from PLUKENET, by the elder Mr. WALKER, before the year 1688. Flowers during the ſummer months.

A. Edwards Del.t Hibbert Curtis Sc.t Crescent Mincing Lane

DIAPENSIA LAPPONICA. NORTHERN DIAPENSIA.

****

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. hypocrateriformis. *Cal.* 5-phyllus, imbricatus foliolis tribus. *Stamina* tubo corollæ impoſita. *Capſ.* 3-locularis.

Specific Name and Synonyms.

DIAPENSIA *lapponica. Linn. Fl. Lapp.* 88. *t.* 1. *f.* 1. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 795. *Fl. Dan. t.* 47. *Fl. Suec.* 172. 169. *Mart. Mill. Dict.*

This beautiful little plant is a native of the Alps of Lapland, Norway, and Labrador, and appears to be known only in thoſe northern regions; for of the four ſynonyms quoted by LINNÆUS, in his Flora Lapponica, from the older Botaniſts, three belong to ANDROSACE *lactea*, and the fourth to SAXIFRAGA *cæſia*. It ſeems, therefore, that, before it was diſcovered by LINNÆUS, and deſcribed and named by him in his Flora Lapponica, the Diapenſia was altogether unknown to Botaniſts.

It is difficult to underſtand why JUSSIEU ſhould have removed this genus from his Lyſimachiæ, amongſt which it had been arranged by LINNÆUS, to add it at the end of his Convolvuli. With Primula, Androſace, and Aretia, particularly the latter, it has a very near affinity; notwithſtanding the Capſule, according to LINNÆUS, is three-valved and three-celled.

Only one ſpecies of DIAPENSIA is as yet recorded; in the Bankſian Herbarium, however, there is another, under the title

title of *americana*, which appears to be the ſame with PYXIDANTHERA *barbulata* of MICHAUX: this has certainly great affinity with, if it be not really a congener of, our plant.

For an opportunity of treating our readers with a repreſentation of this charming little vegetable we are indebted to the Right Honourable CHARLES GREVILLE, Eſq. in whoſe collection, at Paddington, it flowered in February laſt.

It requires the treatment of other hardy Alpine plants. Introduced, as Mr. DONN informs us, in the year 1801.

NANDINA DOMESTICA. GARDEN NANDINA.

****

Claſs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. polyphyllus imbricatus. *Cor.* 6-petala. *Bacca* ſupera, 1-locularis, diſperma. *Sem.* meniſcoidea.

Specific Name and Synonyms.

NANDINA *domeſtica. Syſt. Veg.* 344. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 230. *Thunb. Jap.* 147. *Ejuſd. Nov. Gen. Pl.* 1. *p.* 14. *Gært. Fruct.* 2. 69. *t.* 92. *f.* 3. *Banks Icon. Kæmpf. t.* 13, 14.

NANDSJOKF, vulgo Natten vel Nandin. *Kæmpf. Amœn. p.* 776.

The Nandina is cultivated both in Japan and China; in the former country it is ſeen in every little garden about the houſes, but whether for ornament only or that any particular uſe is made of it, we are not informed. At a diſtance, ſays KÆMPFER, it has a reed-like appearance, many ſimple ſtems ſpringing up from the ſame root, which are branched towards the top only, and terminated with a pyramidal panicle of red berries, the ſize of a pea. The ſtems are ſhrubby, the ſize of the finger or thicker, and clothed with the ſheaths of the leaves, in the manner of the Polygoneæ of JUSSIEU; but this author does not refer it to any of his natural orders.

The leaves are alternate, and the footſtalks very remarkably compounded, the diviſions branching off nearly at right angles; at the lower ones more eſpecially, the joints are ſwollen into a kind of globular bulbs. The ſeeds are of an uncommon ſhape, being convex on one ſide and concave on the other; KÆMPFER compares them to what are called in the ſhops Crab's-eyes.

Our

Our drawing of this very rare plant was taken at Meſſrs. LEE and KENNEDY's, where it flowered in the ſtove laſt January.

THUNBERG ſtates its ſeaſon of flowering in Japan to be in May and June. Mr. DONN, of Cambridge, ſays, it blooms with us in July; he conſiders it as a greenhouſe ſhrub. It may probably, as well as many other Japan plants, be found ſufficiently hardy to endure our climate without ſhelter. The beautiful Camellias are perfectly ſo, but their natural ſeaſon of flowering being from October to April, they can never be thoroughly naturalized to our climate, until this habit can be broken and another flowering ſeaſon induced.

ERRATA.

The Plate of PODALYRIA *tinctoria*, is by miſtake engraved 1199 inſtead of 1099.

No. 1099, l. 11, for *racemoſis* read *racemis*.

Pub.d by T. Curtis, St.r Geo. Crescent June 1.1808

CROCUS VERSICOLOR. PARTY-COLOURED CROCUS.

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Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Spatha uni-bivalvis, pellucenter membranacea, valva exteriore folliculosa interiorem recludente. *Cor.* supera, infundibuliformis, erecta, tubo pedunculoideé elongato, partim subterraneo, limbo amplo sexpartito, turbinatim campanulato, regulari, subæquali. *Stam.* ori tubi circumposita, limbo perbreviora. *Stylus* trigono-capillaris, totò liberus. *Stigm.* lamellæ tres subcuneiformes, a lateribus introrsum cucullatim convolutæ, sæpius inæquales et subbilabiatæ, penicillatim lobatim dentatimve incisæ, orâ eroso-fimbriatâ atque cristatim dilatescente, aut angustiore integriore. *Capsl.* coriacea, ovato-rotunda, acuta, nodulosa. *Sem.* plura, subglobosa, nucleo corneo, integumento tenero subsucculento. *G.*

OBS. Radix Bulbo-tuber *varie orbiculatum indusiis aut organico-fibrosis aut scarioso-membranaceis tectum, vertice evolvens sobolem sessilem subgeminam solam frugiferam; quæ dum increscit et expandit parentem mox periturum exsugit atque opprimit, ipsa sequente anno vices subitura easdem;* folia *plura, radicalia, erecto-ambientia, anguste linearia, supra canaliculato-plana, striâ argenteâ plerumque intersecta, infra costâ quadratâ carinata atque nervose striata; deorsum vaginis tenacius membranaceis inæqualibus fasciata;* scapi *uniflori, in singulo fasciculo subgemini, modo membranâ propriâ modo foliorum basibus stipati, florigeri terrâ reconditi;* fil. *linearisubulata, fere* antherarum *longitudinis; hæ lineari-oblongæ, subsagittatæ;* fructus *a* germine *subterraneo procrescente scapo* capsula *fatus extraterranea rotatim debiscit;* sem. *in singullis oculis pauca. Per* GALAXIAM *et* MORÆAM IRIDEM *collineat; inde per* TRICHONEMA, GEISSORHIZAM, *atque* SPARAXIDEM. G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CROCUS *versicolor,* bulbo-tuberis indusiis scarioso-membranaceis, nervis tenuissimis rectilineé et confertim striatis; fasciculis subbinis, subsexfoliis; spathâ bivalvi; corollæ fauce filamentisque nudis; stigmatibus plurimum inæqualibus, convoluto cucullatis, lobatim incisis, lobulis linearibus sine fimbriâ, antheras subæquantibus. *G.*

CROCUS

CROCUS sativus vernus. *Bulliard Herb. de la Fran. tab.* 351. ?

CROCUS vernus albus polyanthos verſicolor. *Park. Par.* 162.

CROCUS vernus latifolius albo verſicolore flore. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 1. 204. (Ic. dubia.)

Broad-leaved white variegated Spring Crocus. *Mill. Dict. ed.* 7.

Differs from *mæſiacus* in having the filaments devoid of all pubeſcence, the anthers not ſo remarkably divaricate nor the filaments ſo cloſely preſſed to each other, the ſtigmas longer, not flattened nor creſted and fringed; from *vernus* again in having a bivalved ſpathe and the mouth of the tube of the corolla without any glandular pubeſcence; as well as in ſeveral other characteriſtics. It is the moſt fragrant ſpecies known to us, having a ſcent reſembling that of the Violet. We ſuſpect it to be a native of the South of France. The bulb-tuber is large and covered with dark brown ſcarioſe membranes ſtreaked with cloſe ſtraight parallel nerves. In this genus two fertile bulbs are generally evolved from the ſummit of the mother-bulb; but theſe are ſometimes grown into one; when the number of leaves and flower-ſtalks are doubled, although that of the root-ſheaths remains the ſame. *G.*

ERRATUM.

No. 1103, *pag. alt. lin.* 4. poſt "ultimo" inſere "Numero."

No. 1103, *p. prior, l.* 8. poſt "*Liliae*" inſere punctum.

No. 1103, *p. alt. l.* 30. poſt "expunctis" dele punctum.

Crocus Mæsiacus (β). Cream-Coloured Crocus.

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Class and Order.

Triandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 1110.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CROCUS *mæsiacus* bulbo-tuberis indusiis scarioso-membranaceis, nervulis rectilineis confertim striatis; fasciculis 6—8-foliis; fauce nuda; filamentis columnariter compactis, glanduloso-pilosis; antheris divaricatim discedentibus, stigmata fere dimidio superantibus; stigmatibus compressis, orâ fimbriatim erosâ. *G.*

CROCUS *mæsiacus. Nobis in Ann. of Bot. v.* 1. 222.

CROCUS *aureus. Flor. Græc. Sibthorp. tab.* 35.

CROCUS *luteus. Lam. Encyc. v.* 6. 385. *?* minime vero Helvetiæ indigena. *G.*

CROCUS *vernus. Curtis. Supra tab.* 45.

CROCUS vernus luteus sive mæsiacus——vernus luteus vulgaris. *Park. Par. p.* 166. *tab.* 169. *f.* 1.

CROCUS albus major alter dictus mæsiacus. *Id. l. c. p.* 161. *tab.* 163. *f.* 2.

CROCUS vernus latifolius flavo flore. *Clus. Hist.* 1. 206.

This species is a native of the Levant, whence it was received by Clusius in 1579. Its deep yellow variety is now the most abundant in our gardens of all the genus, as our present is, we believe, one of the rarest. Not to be confounded with the white variety of *vernus*, from which it is easily distinguished by having the mouth of the tube free from all pubescence, as well as by a two-valved spathe and pubescent filaments. For the difference between this and *sulphureus*, to which

which it approaches the neareſt, ſee above, No. 938. Since publiſhing which article, we have obſerved a ſpecimen in the Bankſian Herbarium, brought by the late Dr. RUSSELL from Aleppo, which we have little doubt is of that ſpecies.

The plant, from which our drawing was made, came from Mr. WILLIAMS's Nurſery, but was a far ſmaller in root and flower than many others we had afterwards an opportunity of examining. *G.*

SPECIERUM SYNTHESIS.

minimus. *Lil. a Redouté, tab.* 81. *Exemplar in Herb. Bankſ. a Yalden in Jerſey lectum.* An ſubſequente diverſus? *G.*

vernus. *Supra tab.* 860. *Engl. Bot. tab.* 344.

verſicolor. *Supra tab.* 1110.

biflorus. *Supra tab.* 845.

ſuſianus. *Supra tab.* 652.

ſulphureus. *Supra tab.* 938. *Exemp. in Herb. Bankſ. a Ruſſell in agro Haleppenſi lectum?*

mæſiacus. *Supra tab.* 1111. *Iterum tab.* 45, ubi perperam a Curtis pro *verni* varietate habitus eſt. *G.*

ſativus. *Lil. a Redouté, tab.* 173. autumnalis. *Eng. Bot. tab.* 343.

ſerotinus. *Parad. Lond. tab.* 30. C. montanus autumnalis. *Park. Par.* 168. *tab.* 169. *f.* 5. bona. CROCUM montanum. I. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 1. 208. (fig. ambigua.)

byzantinus. *Nobis.* CROCUM montanum. III. *Cluſ. l. c.* 1. 209. CROCUS byzantinus argenteus. *Park. Par.* 168. *tab.* 169. *f.* 3.

nudiflorus. *Engl. Bot. tab.* 491. *Nobis in Ann. of Bot. v.* 1. 222, *lapſu calami*, aphyllus, ſpecioſus. *Bieberſtein in Ann. of Bot. v.* 2. 404? multifidus. *Ramond bull. philom. n.* 41. *p.* 129. *t.* 8. *f.* 1—4. medius. *Balbis addit. Flor. Pedem. in Römer. Archiv. fur die Bot.* 3. *p.* 127. CROCUM montanum. II. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 1. 209. CROCUS pyrenæus purpureus. *Park. Par.* 168. *tab.* 169. *f.* 4.

W. H. Ivend Del. Pubd by T. Curtis, St.ª Geo. Crescent, June 1.1808. F. Sansom Sculp.

UVULARIA GRANDIFLORA. LARGE YELLOW UVULARIA.

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Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vide supra No. 916.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

UVULARIA *grandiflora (submultiflora, dichotome ramosa)* foliis perfoliatis, lanceolato-ovatis, heteromallis, subtus pubescentibus, supra subplicato-nervosis; corolla oblongo-campanulata, deorsum turbinatim angustata; laciniis intus obsolete tuberculatis et nervosis; basi foveola lineari-oblonga exfossis; mucronulo membranaceo subobsolescente præfixis. G.

UVULARIA *grandiflora. Exot. Bot. p.* 99. *tab.* 51.

UVULARIA *perfoliata. α. major;* omnibus partibus major, calyce luteo intus vix granulato. *Mich. Flor. Bor.-Amer. v.* 1. *p.* 199; a nobis minus recte, *(supra in No.* 955.) U. *perfoliatæ* in Synonymum adjecta. G.

POLYGONUM ramosum flore luteo major. *Corn. Canad.* 38. *t.* 39; etiam a nobis uti et precedens perperam *perfoliatæ* pro synonymo datum. G.

SIGILLUM indicum flore luteo. *Bod. in Stap. Theophr.* 1067. *f.* 3. pessima.

According to MICHAUX, native of the highest mountains of Canada and Carolina. *Root* creeping; *stem* a foot or more high, round, enveloped downwards by several convolute streakedly membranous alternate unequal root-sheaths, upwards leafy and dichotomously branched; *branches* leafy, lax, flexuose, nutant; *leaves* many, alternate, perfoliate, lanceolate-ovate, undulate at the base, on the upper surface nerved-lineate, beneath hoary and covered with a close short velvety pubescence; *peduncles*

peduncles filiform, rameous, axillary, one-flowered, recurved, furniſhed about their middle with a leaflike *bractle*, from one to four, bending into one rank; *corolla* yellow, pendulous, cernuous, turbinately campanulate, about an inch and half long; *ſegments* very ſlightly cohering at their baſe, oblong, ſtriatulate and ſubreticulately veined, generally ſomewhat twiſted upwards, outer broader, ſublanceolate, inner more linear, all interſected on the inſide by a longitudinal ſlender two-ridged furrow, terminated at the baſe by a ſmall oblong melliferous green cavity, where they are alſo ſomewhat thickened, obſoletely turberculate and ſtriate; on the outſide gibbous; *ſtamens* twice as ſhort as the corolla, upright, looſely ſurrounding the piſtil; *filaments* inſerted at the baſe of the corolla between the ſegments and the germen, membranous, linear, ſomewhat dilated at their baſe, inner rather ſhorter; *anthers* three times longer than theſe, linear-oblong, ſubſagittate, upright, fixed by their baſe, generally terminated by a ſmall membranous inconſpicuous mucro; *germen* green, obovate, obſoletely trigonal, ſix-furrowed, the corner furrows deepeſt; *ſtyle* longer than germen, ſtraight, ſulcately trigonal, as if of three filiform ones grown together; *ſtigmas* linear, but little ſhorter than ſtyle, recurvedly divergent, inwards glandularly pubeſcent. The whole plant is devoid of ſcent. Blooms the beginning of May. Perfectly hardy.

Our drawing was made from a plant imported laſt year by Mr. WILLIAMS, of Turnham-Green, from North-America. *G.*

CORRIGENDA.

No. 955, l. 2. dele "(α):" ibidemque, l. 13, poſt "*Bor.-Amer.* 1. 190," infere "excluſa *varietate* α. *majore* ad *grandiflorum* pertinente;" expungens illico reliquam totam quæ ſubſequitur ſynonymiam una cum varietatum characteribus. *G.*

cl Pub.d by F. Curtis S.t Geo. Crescent June 1.1808 F. Sansom Sculp.t

ERYTHRONIUM AMERICANUM. YELLOW-FLOWERED DOG'S-TOOTH-VIOLET.

****

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Spatha o. *Cor.* infera hexapetalo-partita, turbinatim campanulata, cernua, laciniis a medio reflexis. *Stam.* imâ corollâ inserta, breviora. *Pist.* his longius. *Stylus* sulcato-trigonus, modo clavatim incrassatus oreque stigmatoso trianguloso subhiante terminatus; modo in lamellas trinas lineares conduplicatim canaliculatas recurvatim patentes discedens. *Caps.* turbinato-globosa, erecta. *Sem.* plura, ovata. *G.*

OBS. Bulbus *solidus, fere* TULIPÆ, *pyramidatim ovatus, tegminibus scarioso-membranaceis involutus, basi hinc obliquatim compressus, inde subdimidiatim fibrillatus;* folia *subradicalia, gemina, petiolata,* laminis *oppositis, coriaceis, sæpius purpureo-variegatis,* petiolis *convolutim vaginantibus, deorsum cum* scapo *nudo concreta;* is *erectus, uniflorus;* anth. *lineari-oblongæ,* filamentis *compresso-linearibus parum breviores. In* dente Canis *corollæ laciniæ scrobiculo mellifluo basi excavatæ sunt, habentque insuper interiores tres apophysibus glanduloſis transversim adauctas. G.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ERYTHRONIUM *americanum;* foliis lanceolato-ellipticis, mucrone conduplicato; stylo clavato, sulcato-trigono, ore stigmatoso trianguloso subhiante intus glanduloso pubescente terminato; antheris luteis. *G.*

ERYTHRONIUM *Dens Canis;* foliis lanceolato-oblongis, flore flavescente. *Michaux Flor. Bor.-Amer.* 1. 198. Nec Linnæi.

E. *Dens Canis.* var. γ. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 96.

E. foliis ovato-oblongis glabris nigro maculatis. *Gronov. Virgin. ed.* 1. 151. *ed.* 2. 51. *Colden. Novebor. n.* 72. *Herb. Clayt. in Musæo Banksi.*

Bulb

Bulb ſolid, ovate-pyramidal, about the ſize of a filbert, covered with membranous dark brown coats; *leaves* coriaceous, two, diſtich, lanceolately elliptic, interſected by a longitudinal furrow, carinately ribbed beneath, glaucous-green, variegated with liver-coloured blotches, (when looked at through a magnifying glaſs, are found to be ſhagreened or roughened by minute pointed tubercles) ſtanding on narrow convolute petioles, the one of which envelopes the other, while both ſheath the lower part of the one-flowered naked ſcape, with which they are concrete below; *corolla* deep yellow; outer ſegments broader and more reflex; *filaments* inſerted between the baſe of the piſtil and that of the corolla, upright, linear, flat, ſubmembranous, adpreſſed to the germen, longer than the *anthers*, which are yellow; *ſtyle* green, triſulcate, triquetrally clavate, ſurmounted by a triangular ſtigmatoſe opening, pubeſcent within, projecting beyond the ſtamens; *germen* green, obovate, obſoletely trigonal, three times ſhorter than ſtyle, corners furrowed.

Native of North-America, and but recently introduced into our gardens. Differs from the European ſpecies, with which it has been generally confounded, in having a green triquetrally club-ſhaped ſtyle, not terminating in three recurvedly patent foldingly channelled ſtigmas; nor did we perceive any traces of the nectaries found at the baſes of the ſegments of the corolla in *Dens Canis*, nor of the tranſverſe appendages of the three inner ones of the ſame. But of this circumſtance we cannot ſpeak with certainty, as the bloom was conſiderably faded when we obtained it for examination.

Sent to us in bloom laſt April, by Mr. LODDIGES, of Hackney, and alſo by Mr. SALISBURY, of the Botanic Garden, Brompton. *G.*

Publ.d by T. Curtis St.t Geo. Crescent June 1 1808

F. Sansom Sculp.t

TEUCRIUM BETONICUM. HOARY GERMANDER.

****

Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA GYMNOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Corollæ labium ſuperius (nullum) ultra baſin bipartitum, divaricatum. *Stamina* exſerta.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

TEUCRIUM *betonicum;* caule fruticoſo, foliis petiolatis cuneiformi-ovatis crenatis ſubtus incanis, racemis terminalibus brachiatis, bracteis lanceolatis integerrimis.

TEUCRIUM *betonicum;* foliis lanceolatis crenatis tomentoſis ſubtus incanis, racemis terminalibus, caule florifero brachiato. *Hort. Kew.* 2. *p.* 279. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. 25. *Mart. Mill. Dict. n.* 30. *L'Herit. Stirp. Nov.* 1. *p.* 83. *t.* 40.

TEUCRIUM *betonicæfolium. Jacq. Collect.* 1. *p.* 145. *t.* 17. *f.* 2.

TEUCRIUM *caneſcens;* foliis petiolatis cuneiformi-ovatis inciſis crenatis, racemis terminalibus, floribus oppoſitis, bracteis integerrimis lanceolatis. *Forſt. in Comment. Goett.* 9. *p.* 58.

TEUCRIUM *maderenſe;* foliis ovato-oblongis obtuſis crenatis baſi latioribus, caule fruticoſo, racemis terminalibus. *Lamarck Encyclop.* 2. *p.* 684.

SALVIA major folio glauco ferrato. *Sloane Hiſt.* 1. *p.* 17. *t.* 3. *f.* 3.

This is a very handſome greenhouſe ſhrub; native of the Iſland of Madeira, from whence it was introduced into this country,

country, by Sir JOSEPH BANKS, in 1775, and is now very common. Sir HANS SLOANE gathered a barren branch of the ſame ſhrub near Fenchal, and publiſhed a figure of it in his Hiſtory of Jamaica.

It has been obſerved, that from the lengthened tube and the want of any diviſion in the upper lip, this ſpecies rather belongs to AJUGA than to TEUCRIUM; theſe genera are however ſo nearly allied, that, perhaps, there is no natural diſtinction between them.

Produces its fragrant flowers nearly the whole of the ſummer; is eaſily propagated by cuttings, and requires little care: qualities which have occaſioned it to be very common. Our drawing was taken from a ſpecimen at Lord HOLLAND'S.

Pubby. F. Curtis. St. Geo. Crescent. June 1. 1808.

F. Sansom Sculp

ARISTOLOCHIA GLAUCA. GLAUCOUS-LEAVED BIRTH-WORT.

****

Claſs and Order.

GYNANDRIA HEXANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. o. *Cor.* 1-petala, ligulata, baſi ventricoſa. *Capſ.* 6-locularis, polyſperma, infera.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ARISTOLOCHIA *glauca;* (volubilis, fruticuloſa) foliis cordatis planis glaucis, pedunculis ſolitariis erectis, corollæ limbo ovato retuſo pubeſcente.

ARISTOLOCHIA *glauca;* foliis cordatis ovatis obtuſis ſubtus glaucis, caule volubili, corollis incurvis, labio ovato retuſo. *Willd. Sp. Pl. v.* 4. *p.* 158.

ARISTOLOCHIA *glauca;* caule fruticoſo ſcandente, foliis cordatis, floribus ſolitariis pedunculatis, corollis arcuatis, limbo ovato. *Desf. Atl.* 2. *p.* 324. *t.* 252.

ARISTOLOCHIA *ſubglauca;* foliis cordatis obtuſis ſubtus glaucis, caulibus angulatis fruticuloſis, tubo floris verſus apicem ampliato oblique truncato recurvo. *Lam. Encycl.* 1. *p.* 254.

This ſpecies of ARISTOLOCHIA, a native of Spain and Barbary, appears to us to have been ſometimes confounded with *ſempervirens*, given alſo in this number. The glaucous leaves, not at all waved, and dark purple flowers on long, nearly ſtraight peduncles, will however eaſily diſtinguiſh the *glauca* from every other.

Our figures of both ſpecies were taken from the Dowager Lady DE CLIFFORD's garden, in July 1801.

ARISTOLOCHIA SEMPERVIRENS. EVERGREEN BIRTHWORT.

****

Claſs and Order.

GYNANDRIA HEXANDRIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 1115.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ARISTOLOCHIA *ſempervirens* (volubilis, fruticuloſa) foliis cordatis oblongis acuminatis, undulatis, pedunculis ſolitariis tortuoſis pendulis, corollæ limbo ovato retuſulo.

ARISTOLOCHIA *ſempervirens. Sp. Pl.* 1363. *Reich.* 4. *p.* 69. *Willd. Sp. Pl. v.* 4. *p.* 158. *Hort. Cliff.* 432. *Sauv. Monſp.* 111. *Mart. Mill. Dict. n.* 16. *Sabb. Hort.* 2. *t.* 82. *Kniph. Cent.* 3. *n.* 14.

PISTOLOCHIA cretica. *Bauh. Pin.* 307. *Moriſ. Hiſt.* 3. *p.* 510. *ſ.* 12. *t.* 17. *f.* 16.

PISTOLOCHIA altera. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 2. *p.* 260.

There is a near affinity between this ſpecies and the preceding; the flowers in both are ſolitary; the ſtems climbing and angular; but the flowers of *ſempervirens* are ſmaller, of a pale yellow colour with deep red ſtripes, ſometimes varying to dark purple on the outſide; the peduncles twiſted and hanging down, as if not able to ſupport the weight of the flowers; the leaves are more acuminate and much waved, as well as of a thicker texture. Native of the Iſle of Candia.

Both theſe plants ſtood out of doors, in a ſheltered ſituation, through the winter, at Lady DE CLIFFORD'S; but coming from a ſouthern clime, may be more ſafely conſidered as greenhouſe plants. Cultivated in the Chelſea Garden, by PHILIP MILLER, in 1739.

Syd. Edwards Del.

Publish'd by Curtis, St.r Geo. Crescent, June 1.st 1800.

F. Sansom Sculp.

PRUNUS NIGRA. BLACK PLUM-TREE.

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Claſs and Order.

ICOSANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 6-fidus, inferus. *Petala* 5. *Drupæ* nux ſuturis prominulis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PRUNUS *nigra*; umbellis ſeſſilibus ſolitariis paucifloris, foliis deciduis ovatis acuminatis, petiolis biglanduloſis. *Hort. Kew.* 2. *p.* 165. *Willd. Sp. Pl. v.* 2. *p.* 993.

PRUNUS *hiemalis*; arborea; ſtipulis ſetaceo-compoſitis: foliis oblongo-ovalibus obovalibuſve, abrupte promiſſeque acuminatis: pedicellis aggregatis, glabris: calycis laciniis lanceolatis; fructu ſubovato. *Michaux Fl. Bor. Am.* 1. *p.* 284?

DESCR. *Stem* arboreſcent: *branches* covered with a ſmooth blackiſh bark, aſh-coloured on one ſide; dotted with white warty excreſcences. *Flowers* precede the leaves, very ſweet-ſcented, grow in ſeſſile 2—4-flowered umbels, which are ſometimes ſolitary, ſometimes two together, and not unfrequently three. *Pedicles* red, warty, free from all pubeſcence, half an inch long; but lengthening as the flowers decay. *Calyx* inferior, red; *tube* top-ſhaped: *limb* 5-cleft; ſegments narrow, glandular-toothed, patent. *Petals* 5, ſuborbicular, concave, veined, white, with fleſh-coloured claws and tips. *Stamens* many: *filaments* white, length of the corolla, inſerted into the calyx: anthers yellow. *Germen* ſuperior, oval, not filling the calyx: *ſtyle* aſcending longer than ſtamens: *ſtigma* oblique. *Leaves* oval, acuminate, doubly ſerrate, petiolated: *petioles* having two glands near the leaf, and frequently a third lower down;

down; and, when young, a pair of linear, glandular-ciliate ſtipules.

Upon a compariſon of our plant with the ſpecimen of PRUNUS *nigra* in the Bankſian Herbarium, it appears to be undoubtedly the ſame; but in the Hortus Kewenſis, it is called the black Cherry-tree. We have not ſeen the fruit, but ſuppoſe it to be a Plum, eſpecially as there is a ſpecimen in the ſame Herbarium, from the elder BARTRAM, of what he calls "the common native Plum of America," which appears to us to be the ſame ſpecies. Flowers in May. Our drawing was taken at Meſſrs. WHITLEY and BRAME's Nurſery, Old-Brompton. Said in the Hortus Kewenſis to have been introduced by Meſſrs. LEE and KENNEDY, in 1773. Is perfectly hardy.

A. Edwards Del

Pubd by T. Curtis, Sloane Street, Chelsea, July 1, 1809.

F. Sansom Sculp.

ARENARIA MONTANA. MOUNTAIN SAND-WORT.

****

Claſs and Order.

DECANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus, patens, *Petala* 5, integra. *Capſ.* 1-locularis, polyſperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ARENARIA *montana;* caulibus ſterilibus longiſſimis procumbentibus, foliis lineari-lanceolatis, foliolis calycinis acuminatis petalis pluries minoribus, petalis obovatis integerrimis exunguiculatis.

ARENARIA *montana;* foliis lineari-lanceolatis ſcabris, caulibus ſterilibus longiſſimis procumbentibus, *Amæn. Acad.* 4. *p.* 272. *Spec. Pl.* 602. *Willd.* 2. 721. *Krock. Siles. n.* 677. *De Aſſo Arragon. n.* 383. *t.* 2. *f.* 3. *Mart. Mill. Dict. n.* 11. *Brot. Flor. Luſit.* 1. *p.* 199.

ALSINE *montana;* foliis lineari-lanceolatis; ramis floriferis erectis, ſterilibus longiſſimis procumbentibus. *Ventenat Hort. Celſ.* 34.

ALSINE foliis linearibus acuminatis, petalis florum integris calyce duplo longioribus. *Monnier Obſ.* 127.

MYOSOTIS luſitanica linariæ folio, magno flore. *Tourn. Inſt. R. Herb. p.* 244. ex auctoritate herbarii Vaillant.

DESCR. The whole plant is covered with a ſoft pubeſcence, but it is only when dry that any roughneſs is perceived in the leaves. *Stems* procumbent: flowering branches aſſurgent. *Leaves* linear-lanceolate, acute, in an old plant much narrower and growing cloſer together about the extremities of the flowering

flowering branches, than in our figure, which was taken from one in the firſt year of its flowering. *Peduncles* one-flowered, longer than leaves, bent down as the fruit ripens. *Calycine* leaflets ovate-acuminate, pubeſcent, not ſtriated. *Corolla* 5-petaled, large, white: *petals* obovate, quite entire, rounded at the point, with hardly any claw. *Stamens* ten: *filaments* white. *Germen* roundiſh, pointed: *ſtyles* or ſeſſile ſtigmas three, white. *Capſule* conical, one-celled, ſplitting at the point into ſix valves: *Seeds* many, kidney-ſhaped, brown.

This plant is one of the largeſt of the genus, reaching ſometimes, when ſupported by the buſhes, amongſt which it prefers growing, to the height of a foot and a half or two feet; its flowers are ſpecious enough to attract attention, neither is it by any means uncommon in the mountainous diſtricts in the South of France, particularly in the vallies of the department of the Hautes-Pyrenées, in the mountains of Arragon, and in the northern parts of Portugal; all which circumſtances conſidered, it ſeems ſurpriſing that the older Botaniſts ſhould have left us no certain account of this plant. The ſynonym from TOURNEFORT was adduced by VENTENAT on the authority of VAILLANT's Herbarium, but SCHEUCHZER, who has mentioned TOURNEFORT's plant in his Itinera Alpina, probably miſtook it for CERASTIUM *tomentoſum*, as we infer from the other ſynonyms he has quoted. The firſt ſatisfactory account we find of the ARENARIA *montana* is in Dr. MONNIER's Obſervations on the Natural Hiſtory of the Southern Provinces of France, publiſhed at the end of M. CASSINI DE THURY's Work on the Meridian of the Obſervatory at Paris. He ſays that it occurs plentifully on the road from Orleans to Bourges, eſpecially in the foreſt of Alloigni.

BROTERO ſeems to heſitate whether he ſhould conſider the plant he has deſcribed under the name of ARENARIA *montana* to be the ſame with that of LINNÆUS, but a compariſon of his own with MONNIER's deſcriptions, leaves no room to doubt of their identity. It is a perfectly hardy perennial, ſhould be planted in bog-earth, in a ſhady and damp ſituation. Propagated by dividing its roots, or by ſeed. Flowers in April, May, and June.

Our drawing was taken from a ſpecimen in Mr. SALISBURY's Botanic Garden, at Brompton, in May 1807.

Pub.d by T. Curtis St.r Geo. Crescent

ACONITUM UNCINATUM. HOOK-FLOWERED WOLF'S-BANE.

****

Clafs and Order.

POLYANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. o. *Petala* 5, fupremo fornicato. *Nectaria* 2, pedunculata, recurva. *Siliquæ* 3. f. 5.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ACONITUM *uncinatum ;* floribus fubpentagynis, foliis multilobis, corollarum galea longius extenfa. *Syft. Veg.* 504. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 1238. *Hort. Kew.* 2. *p.* 246. *Mart. Mill. Dict. n.* 9.

ACONITUM *uncinatum ;* caule flexuofo : foliis 3—5-partito-palmatis ; lobis rhomboideo-lanceolatis : capfulis ternis. *Michaux Fl. Bor. Am.* 1. *p.* 315 ?

The leaves of this fpecies, a native of North-America, are lefs deeply divided than in any other with which we are acquainted; a character that diftinguifhes it at firft fight. The flowers refemble thofe of A. *Cammarum*, but the point of the helmet-fhaped petal turns inwards, inftead of being reflected, as it ufually is in the laft mentioned fpecies ; the fide-petals are kidney-fhaped and appear ciliated, when viewed through a lens ; the lower petals are unequal. This plant has been fuppofed to be the ACONITUM *japonicum* of THUNBERG, which that Botanift defcribes as having flowers very fimilar to A. *lycoctonum*, and muft be therefore altogether different. The Japan fpecies, we fufpect, has never been feen in this country, though its name occurs in fome of our catalogues.

It is more from the comparifon of our plant with the fpecimen in the Bankfian Herbarium, than from its exact agreement

ment with the deſcriptions of LINNÆUS and MICHAUX, that we conſider it to be the *uncinatum*.

The very curious nectaries in this genus, and which really are receptacles of honey, are called by JUSSIEU petals, together with the minute coloured excreſcences, ſurrounding the germens; and what LINNÆUS calls corolla is conſidered by him as the calyx.

A hardy perennial. Flowers in September. Requires no particular treatment. Communicated by Mr. LODDIGES.

ANEMONE NARCISSIFLORA. NARCISSUS-FLOWERED ANEMONE, or WIND FLOWER.

****

Class and Order.

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 0. *Petala* 6—9. *Sem.* plura.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ANEMONE *narciſſiflora;* floribus umbellatis involucratis, foliis radicalibus palmatis inciſo-dentatis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 1283.

ANEMONE *narciſſiflora;* floribus umbellatis, ſeminibus depreſſo-ovalibus nudis. *Sp. Pl.* 763. *Gmel. Sibir.* 4. *p.* 200. *n.* 42. *Jacq. Auſtr. t.* 159. *Crantz Auſtr. faſc.* 2. *p.* 122. *t.* 3. *f.* 1. *Hoffm. Germ.* 191. *Villars Delph.* 3. *p.* 722. *Ger. Prov.* 381. *Hort. Kew.* 2. *p.* 257.

ANEMONE ſeminibus nudis rotundis planis, foliis ſeptifidis imbricatis, floribus umbellatis. *Hall. Helv. n.* 1155. *Enum.* 330. 4.

PULSATILLA trianthos ſulfurea ſemine non pappoſo. *Barrel. Ic.* 494.

RANUNCULUS montanus hirſutus albus altior. *Bauh. Pin.* 182.

R. montanus hirſutus humilior narciſſi flore. *Bauh. Pin.* 182.

R. montani 2 ſpecies prima et altera. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 1. *p.* 235. *Raii Hiſt.* 590.

R. alpinus albo flore. *Cluſ. Pan.* 363.

R. alpinus narciſſi flore. *Cluſ. Pan.* 366, 367.

R. montanus purpuraſcente flore. *Cluſ. Pan.* 367, 368? *Ill. Hiſt.*?

CARYOPHYLLATA alpina quinquefolia. *Bauh. Pin.* 322. *Lob. Ic.* 696.

ACONITUM candidum acaulon. *Dalech. Lugd.* 1783. *Edit. Gallic.* 2. 596.

The

The ANEMONE *narciſſiflora*, although rarely met with in our collections, is a very common plant on the high mountains, in the South of Europe; and in Siberia, according to GMELIN, from the river Ianiſi nearly to the 54th degree of Northern latitude. We have ſeen dried ſpecimens alſo from Mount Caucaſus. Is ſaid by CLUSIUS to be ſweet-ſcented, which we could not perceive. This plant varies very much in ſtature and in the ſize of its flowers; and the ANEMONE *faſciculata* of the Species Plantarum is one of theſe varieties. Moſt probably too, CLUSIUS's Ranunculus montanus with a purple flower, above quoted, which he had not ſeen himſelf, but received the deſcription and drawing of it from his friend Dr. THOMAS PENNY, of London, is another variety; but if ſo, the calyx, which appears below the flower in the figure, muſt be an error. Our plant has frequently petals ſtained with purple on the outſide, eſpecially when paſt its prime. It is one of the moſt ſhewy of the alpine plants, prefers a moiſt ſituation and bog earth. Introduced to this country in 1773, by the late Earl of BUTE. Flowers in April and May. Communicated by Mr. LODDIGES.

MIMOSA STRICTA. TWIN-FLOWERED MIMOSA.

****

Claſs and Order.

POLYGAMIA MONŒCIA.

Generic Character.

HERMAPH. *Cal.* 5-dentatus. *Cor.* 5-fida. *Stam.* 5. ſ. plura. *Piſt.* 1. *Legumen.*
MASC. *Cal.* 5-dentatus. *Cor.* 5-fida. *Stam.* 5—10, plura.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MIMOSA *ſtricta;* foliis ſimplicibus cuneato-linearibus, pedunculis geminatis axillaribus patentiſſimis, capitulis globoſis.
MIMOSA *ſtricta. Bot. Repoſ.* 53. *Recenſ.* 126. *Dryander, in Ann. Bot. v.* 2. *p.* 530.
ACACIA *ſtricta. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 4. *p.* 1052.

DESCR. An upright ſhrub: *branches* few, twiggy, angular, from a projecting cuplike ſtipule, which receives the footſtalk of the leaf and is decurrent down the ſtem. *Leaves* long, tongue-ſhaped, narrowing towards the baſe, marginated, glaucous, oblique, erect, veined. *Footſtalk* hardly any, inſerted by a joint into the cuplike ſtipule above mentioned. *Flowers* in globular heads, the ſize of a large pea. *Peduncles* axillary, growing two together, oppoſite and ſtanding at right angles with the ſtem. *Calyx* minute, chaffy. *Corolla* ſmall, 5-petaled. *Stamens* very many, much longer than the corolla.

The MIMOSA *ſtricta*, a hardy greenhouſe ſhrub, is a native of New-Holland, and being propagated by cuttings, as well as by ſeeds, which long preſerve their vegetating ſtate, is frequently met with in the collections about the metropolis. Has

no

no ſcent. Introduced by Governor PATERSON in 1790. Flowers in the ſpring months. Communicated by Mr. LODDIGES.

WILLDENOW has thought fit to reſtore the old name of Acacia, conſidering the ſenſitive plants as a diſtinct genus, for which he retains the name of Mimoſa; but as other diviſions of this too extenſive genus muſt be made, which cannot be properly executed without comparing the ſeed-pods, we think it ſafeſt at preſent to arrange all theſe plants, as heretofore, under the name of MIMOSA; for as few of them ever produce ripe ſeed in Europe, no attempt to divide them can be ſucceſsful, till ſome Botaniſt, who has an opportunity of examining their fruit, ſhall undertake it.

All the ſimple-leaved Mimoſas ſhew pinnated leaves in the ſeedling plant; whence it may be doubted whether they are not in reality leafleſs, having only dilated leaf-ſtalks; but, as theſe are veined like leaves, there can be no doubt but that they perform the function of ſuch; and we have not heſitated to adopt the common language, without entering into the queſtion whether they are properly leaves or not.

COLCHICUM BYZANTINUM. BROAD-LEAVED COLCHICUM.

****

Claſs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONO- vel TRIGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 1028.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

COLCHICUM *byzantinum (bulbo maxtmo, depreſſo-globoſo)* foliis ſubquinis, exterioribus duobus brevioribus, recumbentibus, ovato-oblongis cum acumine, latiſſimis, obiter in longum plicatim corrugatis, atro-virentibus; floribus hæcce diu prævenientibus, ſubſucceſſivè numeroſis *(vicenis vel pluribus)*. G.

COLCHICUM *byzantinum. Nobis ſupra No.* 1028. *pag. alt. in Spec. Synth.*

COLCHICUM latifolium byzantinum πολυανθ-πλατιφυλλον cum fructu. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 1. 199, 200. *cum Ic.*

COLCHICUM byzantinum. *Park. Par.* 154, 155.

COLCHICUM latifolium polyanthes. *J. Bauh. Hiſt.* 2. 655.

Bulbs of this ſpecies were received by CLUSIUS, while at Vienna, in 1598, from Conſtantinople. It has never yet been taken up as a ſpecies in any ſyſtematic enumeration of plants known to us. The bulb is the largeſt, the leaves the broadeſt, and the flowers the moſt numerous of any of the genus; the ſize of the firſt being equal to a man's fiſt, the breadth of the outermoſt leaf meaſuring ſometimes near ſix inches, and we have ſeen from ſixteen to twenty flowers thrown up in ſucceſſion. The filaments are alternately ſhorter, and marked on the outſide at the baſe with a tawny ſpot. The foliage

foliage is in perfection about the middle of May; the bloom early in the autumn.

Although cultivated here from the days of PARKINSON, is now a rare plant in our gardens. Seems to be perfectly hardy.

The ſpecimen, from which our drawing was made, was the produce of a Bulb imported from Holland laſt year. *G.*

ERRATA.

No. 1089, *l.* 30. *pro* "collinens" *lege* "collineans."

No. 1110, *l.* 30. pro "*Singullis oculis*" lege "*ſingulis loculis.*"

No. 1111, *p. alt. l.* 29. *poſt* "aphyllus" *pro* commate *ſubſtitue* periodum.

No. 1112, *l.* 25. pro "*Bod. in Stap. Theophr.*" lege "*Bod. à Stap. in Theophr.*"

No. 1112, *l.* 20. *poſt* "955" *dele* periodum.

No. 1112, *l.* 19. *poſt* "recte" *dele* comma.

No. 1113, *l.* 18. pro "*concreta*" lege "*concretis.*"

A. Edwards Del.

Pub. by T. Conchin, Cl. Cross Lane, Covent. G. 1. 9. 1771.

F. Jukes Sculp.

IRIS RUTHENICA. PIGMY FLAG.

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Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Nos. 787 *et* 986.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IRIS *ruthenica (imberbis ; uniflora ; rhizomate repente ramentis foliaceis filisque hirsuto ;)* fasciculis sterilibus plurifoliis ; foliis anguste lineari-gramineis, nervosis, caule florifero altioribus ; spathæ valvulis cymbiformi-conduplicatis ; corollæ tubo cuniculato, limbo multoties breviore, germen subcylindricum inclusum pedicellatum subæquante ; laciniis intimis divergenter erectis, brevioribus, subtriplo angustioribus. *G.*

IRIS foliis linearibus ; corolla imberbi ; fructu obtuse trigono turbinato. *Gmel. Flor. Sib.* 1. *p.* 26. *n.* 26. *tab.* 5. *f.* 1 (optime) exclusis *Bauhino*, *Lobelio*, et *Dodonæo.*—Obiter memoratur a *Pallas in It. v.* 3. *p.* 714 ; nec dato nomine specifico.

IRIS humilis angustifolia cærulea ; testa seminali non rostrata alba. *Amman. Ruth.* 134?

Plant cespitose ; *rootstock* creeping, in spontaneous specimens roughened and covered by remnants of precedent leaves mixed with filiform threads ; *sterile fascicles* of several narrow, linear-gramineous, nerved *leaves*, from four to six inches high, downwards edgewise-equitant and sheathing each other conduplicately ; upwards diverging distichly ; flowering *stem* extrafoliaceous, about two inches high, with two or more sheath-like *leaflets*, terminated by a bivalved, one-flowered, compressed-lanceolate, subsphacelate *spathe*, which envelops the pedicled *germen* ; *corolla* varying from blue to white, exceeding fragrant, with the scent of violets, and in proportion to the plant large ; *tube* round, short,

ſhort, about the length of the germen, and many times ſhorter than limb, gradually enlarged into a turbinate *faux*, cuniculate, not ſolid; *inner ſegments* upright-divergent, linear-lorate, unguiculate, about one-fourth ſhorter than the others and nearly three times narrower; *outer* beardleſs, with recurvedly reflected *laminæ*; *ſtyle* about the length of the tube, from which it is entirely free; *ſegments* of the *inner lip* of the *ſtigmas* ſerrately toothed; *filaments* adnate to the tube; *germen* oval-cylindrical, three times ſhorter than pedicle; *capſule*, as deſcribed by GMELIN, turbinate, trigonal, and the ſeeds roundiſh and black, but ſometimes preſſed into different forms by mutual contact; we ſuſpect the ſtem is conſiderably elongated during the development of the fruit.

Native of Siberia, Dauria, and their neighbouring diſtricts within the Ruſſian empire. Although completely deſcribed and excellently delineated in the *Flora Sibirica* of GMELIN, it has not been taken up in any general arrangement of vegetables that we have ſeen, or received a ſpecific name till now. Our preſent plant was raiſed from ſeeds imported by Mr. LODDIGES of Hackney, with whom it flowered early in May 1806 and in the preſent year. Comes very near to the North-American *verna*, which has however a far longer tube to the corolla. The Bankſian Herbarium contains ſeveral native ſpecimens of both ſpecies. *G.*

A. F. Davis, del. et lith. Crosfield Industries. F. Swallow, Sculp.

ANTHERICUM CANALICULATUM. HAIRY ANTHERICUM.

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Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 816.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ANTHERICUM *canaliculatum* foliis subcarnosis pilosis ensiformi-triquetris latere angustiori canaliculatis, scapo simplici. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 448. *Mart. Mill. Dict. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 141.

ANTHERICUM *hirsutum. Thunb. Prod. Fl. cap.* 63? *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 140?

Native of the Cape of Good Hope. Introduced into Kew Gardens by MASSON, in 1774; blooms in April. *Rootstock* throwing out a fascicle of thick fleshy subcylindric fibres. Although the stem is described in the *Hortus Kewensis* as simple, yet the specimen in the Bankſian Herbarium has one branch. If our figure is correct, the pedicles and outside of the corolla are hairy, which was not the case in the Kew plant; the flowers of which are also said to have been marked with green, while in our plant the place of that colour is supplied by a dingy purplish red. But these are distinctions which by themselves are of no avail in forming specific characters; and vary, even in the same plant, from change of culture or state of growth. The species seems to be very nearly allied to *longifolium.* It is to be regretted that WILLDENOW has taken up indiscriminately all the species from THUNBERG's *Prodromus Floræ Capensis;* as it is quite impossible to say, with any degree of certainty, whether they belong to those of other authors; unless they have been described elsewhere in a more detailed manner by himself, as some of them have; or have been adopted by him from other books. *G.*

Publish'd by T. Curtis, St.o Geo. Crescent, July 1.st 1805.

AMARYLLIS ADVENA. STREAKED-FLOWERED AMARYLLIS.

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Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 923*.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

AMARYLLIS *advena (umbella* 4—5*-flora; corolla infundibuliformi-campanulata; limbo subringenter irregulari;)* foliis uno-pluribus, lineari-loratis, convoluto-concavis, obtusiusculis, subglaucescentibus, scapo compresso-tereti subæqualibus; corollis nutantibus; laciniarum laminis lanceolato-oblongis, parum inæqualibus, recurvatim divergentibus; tubo brevi, germini subæquali, ore a fertulo membranaceo penniciliatim multifido coronato; staminibus fasciculatis, declinatis, assurgentibus, alternis plurimum brevioribus; stigmatibus trinis, recurvato-patentibus. *G.*

LILIO-NARCISSUS polyanthos, flore exterius rubro, intus luteo et rubro vario. *Feuill. Obs. v.* 3. *t. xxi. p.* 30.

Bulb scarcely the size of a hen's egg, covered by several sphacelately membranous integuments of a dark chesnut colour; *leaves* from one to six, (of three different specimens we saw no one had the same number of these,) linear, convolute-concave, obtuse, externally subsemicylindric, somewhat glaucous, about the third of an inch broad and from a foot to two feet long; *scape* compressed-round, about their height; *flowers* pedicled, from four to five, nodding horizontally, about two inches long, of a bright vermilion colour suffused and streaked with

with a greeniſh yellow, eſpecially on the inner ſide; ſurrounded at the baſe of their pedicles by a ſcarioſely membranous bivalved acuminate *ſpathe*; *corolla* funnelform-campanulate; *tube* ſhort, about equal to the germen, melliferous, crowned by a ſhort membranous pencilwiſe-jagged garland or ring; *limb* ſix-parted, ſubbilabiately irregular; *ſegments* unguiculate, recurvedly divergent; *laminæ* lanceolate-oblong and not much broader than *ungues*, which converge turbinately towards the tube, outer ones rather the broadeſt and tipped with a ſmall fleſhy inwardly barbed ſubulate *mucro*; *ſtamens* faſciculate, declined-aſſurgent, about one-fourth ſhorter than limb, alternate ones conſiderably the ſhorteſt, all adnate to the hollow of the tube; *anthers* linear-oblong, incumbent, balancing; *ſtyle* equal to the longer ſtamens, ſubtriquetral, clavately thickened upwards; ſtigmas three, compreſſed-linear, recurved-patent.

A native of Chili; and till now, we believe, an entire ſtranger to our European gardens. Although deſcribed and figured in FEUILLEE's Journal, it has not been arranged in any of the ſyſtematic records of vegetation; nor had it before received a ſpecific name.

Our drawing was made from a ſpecimen, the produce of bulbs, brought by Mr. BRANDT from South-America; and given by him to Meſſrs. LEE and KENNEDY, with whom it flowered laſt May, at their Nurſery, Hammerſmith. The whole plant is void of ſcent. Requires to be kept in the ſtove.

G.

HYOSCYAMUS SCOPOLIA. PENDULOUS-FLOWERED HENBANE.

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Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. infundibuliformis, obtusa. *Stam.* inclinata. *Capf.* operculata, 2-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HYOSCYAMUS *Scopolia*; foliis ovatis integris, calycibus inflatis campanulatis lævibus. *Syst. Vegetab.* 221. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 1013. *Hort. Kew.* 1. *p.* 241. *Mart. Mill. Dict. n.* 8. *Scop. Carn. n.* 254. *Gærtn. Sem.* 1. *p.* 370.

SCOPOLA *carniolica. Jacq. Obs.* 1. *p.* 32. *t.* 20.

SOLANUM somniferum bacciferum. *Bauh. Pin.* 166.

SOLANUM somniferum alterum. *Matthioli Epit.* 750. *Morif. Hist.* 3. *p.* 532. *f.* 15. *t.* 3. *f.* 5. *Cam. et Epit.* 816. *Ejusd. Herb.* 377. *Raii Hist.* 680. *Park. Theat.* 346.

MATTHIOLUS, the first Botanist who notices this plant, considered it as a species of Deadly Night-Shade, and even described the fruit as being a black berry; by which he misled all the older Botanists. SCOPOLI, a Physician and celebrated Naturalist at Ydria in the Frioul, first gave a true description of the fruit, and having an opportunity of searching in the Salvatine mountain, near Goritia, where MATTHIOLUS discovered it, was able to ascertain that his plant was the same. Although SCOPOLI pointed out the difference in the fruit, he continued to consider it nevertheless as a species of ATROPA. JACQUIN attempted to raise it to the dignity of a new genus, and named it, in honour of the above Botanist, Scopola; but LINNÆUS added

added it to the genus HYOSCYAMUS, with which, according to GÆRTNER, its fruit perfectly correſponds.

Notwithſtanding theſe authorities, we are inclined to think, that the firſt ideas of the near affinity of this plant with the Bella-Donna were perfectly juſt. The habit and form of the corolla are the ſame in both; nor is there that difference in the fruit which at firſt ſight may appear ſo ſtriking: if examined in an unripe ſtate it is ſimilar in both ſpecies, being bilocular with a large fleſhy central receptacle. The difference conſiſts in this, that as the fruit approaches maturity, the fleſhy parts in the Bella-Donna become more ſucculent and ripen into a dark-coloured juicy berry; whilſt in our plant theſe parts evaporate, and the fruit becomes a dry capſule inſtead of a berry. Similar differences in the fruit of very nearly allied ſpecies, in other genera, are not wanting. The calyx can hardly be properly ſaid to be inflated, being applied cloſe to the tube of the corolla, and only becoming larger than the capſule from the ſhrinking of the latter in ripening.

The duration of this plant above ground is but ſhort, for ſpringing up in April, it goes ſpeedily into flower, ripens its ſeeds in June or early in July; after which the ſtems ſoon dry up, and the roots remain dormant in the earth till the following ſpring. It is a hardy perennial, and having creeping roots, will readily eſtabliſh itſelf in any ſituation not too much expoſed to the ſun.

Introduced in 1780, by Mr. SAMUEL GRIMWOOD. Communicated by Mr. LODDIGES.

Pub.d by T. Curtis St. Geo: Crescent Aug. 1. 1808.

F. Sansom Sculp.

FUMARIA CUCULLARIA. TWO-SPURRED FUMITORY.

****

Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA HEXANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 2-phyllus. *Cor.* ringens. *Filamenta* 2 membranacea, fingula antheris tribus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

FUMARIA *Cucullaria;* (bicalcarata) ſcapo nudo, racemo ſimplici, calcaribus rectis divergentibus. *Dryander MSS.*

FUMARIA *Cucullaria*; acaulis, ſcapo nudo, racemo ſecundo, corollis baſi bicalcaratis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. *p.* 857.

FUMARIA *Cucullaria;* ſcapo nudo. *Mant.* 437. *Sp. Pl.* 983. *Hort. Kew.* 3. *p.* 1. *Mart. Mill. Dict. n.* 1.

FUMARIA *Cucullaria;* radice bulboſa; ſcapo nudo; ſpica floribus majuſculis, alternis, poſtice bicornibus; filiqua lanceolata. *Michaux Fl. Bor.-Am. v.* 2. *p.* 51.

FUMARIA tuberoſa inſipida. *Corn. Canad.* 127?

FUMARIA ſiliquoſa, radice grumoſa, flore bicorporeo ad labia conjuncto, virginiana. *Pluk. Alm.* 162. *t.* 90. *f.* 3. *Raii Suppl.* 475.

CAPNORCHIS americana. *Boerh. Lugdb.* 1. *p.* 309.

BICUCULLATA canadenſis, radice tuberoſa ſquamata. *Marchant in Act. Pariſ.* 1733. *p.* 280. *t.* 20.

DESCR. *Root* of ſeveral roundiſh bulbs: the lower ones compreſſed by lying cloſe upon one another. Theſe bulbs are, according to M. MARCHANT, very bitter and acrid, leaving a durable heat in the mouth. The whole plant partakes of this acrimony in a lower degree. *Leaves* all radical, triternate, glaucous:

glaucous: *leaflets* pinnatifid, with lobes irregularly inciſed. *Scape* naked, rounded, bearing 2—6 white yellow-tipped flowers, looking to one ſide in a ſimple raceme. *Pedicles* one flowered, ſhorter than corolla. *Bractes* ſmall, lanceolate, coloured, one at the inſertion of the pedicle in the ſcape, and two oppoſite near the calyx, of which they might in our drawing be taken for external leaflets, but in ſome ſpecimens they are more diſtant. *Calyx* of two heart-ſhaped leaflets preſſed cloſe to the baſe of the corolla. *Corolla* bilabiate-like, with both lips ſimilar, equal, lengthened backwards into a ſpur or nectary, and reflected at the mouth. [*Standard and keel?*] Between the lips are two fiddle-ſhaped petals which embrace the ſtigma and anthers [*wings?*]. *Stamens* 6: *filaments* diſtinct, three inſerted into the lower edge of each lip. *Ovary* oblong-oval, one-celled: *ovula* round, ſhining: *ſtyle* erect, the length of the ovary: *ſtigma* globoſe.

The remarkable ſtructure of the flower in this ſpecies, may ſeem to juſtify thoſe Botaniſts who have conſidered it as forming a genus diſtinct from FUMARIA. The difference however is not ſo great as at firſt ſight appears, for the curtailing one of the ſpurs and uniting the ſix filaments into two would leave very little difference; and it may be noted that there is ſomething anomalous either in the flower or fruit of almoſt every ſpecies of FUMARIA. Increaſing the parts of this flower would bring it near to AQUILEGIA; which confirms the propriety of JUSSIEU's having placed the *Ranunculaceæ* and *Papaveraceæ*, as adjoining orders, in his ſyſtem. CORNUTI's plant is always quoted as a ſynonym of this; but from his figure, as well as becauſe he deſcribes it to be free from acrimony, we ſee no reaſon to think they can be the ſame.

The change in the ſpecific character was ſuggeſted to Mr. DRYANDER by a very nearly related ſpecies, found by Mr. ARCHIBALD MENZIES, on the weſt coaſt of North-America, and preſerved in the Bankſian Herbarium, under the name of *erubeſcens*, diſtinguiſhed from F. *Cucullaria*, "calycaribus incurvis."

Communicated by Mr. LODDIGES. Flowers in May. Propagated by ſeparating the bulbs. Loves a ſhady ſituation and light ſomewhat loamy ſoil. Native of Virginia and Canada. Cultivated by PHILIP MILLER in 1759.

Pub.d by T. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Aug.t 1808

EMBOTHRIUM SPECIOSISSIMUM.

THE WARATAH.

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Class and Order.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 4-petala [sæpe in unum coalita]. *Stam.* limbo inserta. *Folliculus* polyspermus. *Sem.* alata. SMITH.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

EMBOTHRIUM *speciosissimum*; foliis obovatis obtusis inæqualiter serratis, spica [corymbo] subcapitata, involucro polyphyllo. *Smith Nov. Holl.* 1. *p.* 19. *t.* 7.

EMBOTHRIUM *speciosissimum*. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. *p.* 537.

Dr. SMITH's character of EMBOTHRIUM, when he speaks of the flower as consisting of four petals, may sometimes mislead the student who is unacquainted with the natural order of *Proteæ*, in which the petals are apt to cohere more or less firmly, so as frequently to make the corolla appear to consist of one petal only. In the present species, in the living plant the corolla is divided but a very small distance from the extremity, except that at the back it is early split almost to the base, by the strength of the style. Under other circumstances, however, the petals may perhaps divide much farther down. In the state it occurred to us we should describe it as a monopetalous flower: tube 8-angled, bursting on one side to admit of the egress of the style; limb divided into four segments, bearing the anthers in a hollow formed near the point, and rolled back soon after the escape of the stigma, which does not take place till the anthers have discharged their pollen upon it.

The

The Waratah is allowed, both by the natives and the ſettlers in New South-Wales, to be the moſt ſplendid of all their vegetable productions; and the former are ſaid alſo to find an agreeable repaſt in ſucking the tubular flowers, which abound with honey.

Mr. Loddiges's and ſome other collections contain this valuable and rare ſhrub, but we have not heard that it has as yet flowered in any but in that of Emp. J. A. Woodford, Eſq. at Springwell, in Hertfordſhire, where our drawing was taken in May laſt. Propagated by layers, or by ſeeds imported from New-Holland.

ALLIUM INODORUM. CAROLINA GARLICK.

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Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 869.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ALLIUM *inodorum (radix bulbosa)* foliis radicalibus, ambientibus, recurvo-recumbentibus, angusto-loratis acuminatis, subcarinatis; scapo subtereti, nudo; spatha umbella rara laxa duplo breviore; corolla subturbinatim campanulata, laciniis lanceolato-obovatis, obtusis, deorsum in tubum obconicum breviter concretis; staminibus complanato-linearibus, mucronato-acuminatis, tubo adnatis, corolla subtertia parte brevioribus. *G.*

ALLIUM *inodorum. Mart. Mill. Dict. Hort. Kew.* 1. 427. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 76.

ALLIUM *mutabile;* bulbo subrotundo; tunicis fibrillosis; foliis scapo cylindrico brevioribus, plano-canaliculatis, superne subsetaceo-convolutis, flaccidis; involucro brevi; umbella multiflora, aut cum bulbillis pauciflora; calycis exalbido-rosei laciniis ovali-lanceolatis; staminibus simplicibus. *Michaux Fl. Bor.-Amer.* 1. 195?

Bulb roundish tunicate; leaves all radical, ambient, recurved-recumbent, narrow-lorate, subchannelled-concave, subcarinate, far convolute-attenuated upwards, about half an inch broad, sometimes higher, at others, lower than the *stem*, which is roundish, solid, upright; *umbel* lax, few- (6—12) flowered, subfastigiate, twice higher than the membranous acuminate bivalved *spathe; corolla* about half an inch long, whitish, turbinate-campanulate, *segments* grown together into an obconic

brownish

brownish green *tube* for nearly one-third of their length; *laminæ* obovate-lanceolate, obtuse, nearly equal, with brownish purple longitudinal carinate streaks intersecting them on the outside, *outer* ones slightly carinate and less obtuse than the *inner*; *filaments* equal, flat, linear, subplano-concave, mucronately pointed, adnate to the tube, nearly one-third shorter than the corolla; *anthers* small, upright, fixed by their base, at first brown; *style* even with the stamens, white, filiform-triquetral, ending in a bluntish inconspicuous subpubescent stigmatose apex; *germen* of a cinereous green, shorter than style, turbinate-oblong, obsoletely trigonal, six-streaked, somewhat uneven; *capsule* turbinate oblong, obsoletely tripulvinate; *seeds* compressedly pyriform or aciniform, black, shining, few.

Native of Carolina. Remarkable for being devoid of the well-known scent so usual in the rest of this genus. We suspect it to be the same with the *mutabile* of MICHAUX.

Introduced about 1770, by the Dutchess of BEAUFORT. Not very common in our collections, but hardy and of easy culture; flowering in April and May.

Our drawing was made at Mr. GREVILLE's, Paddington. The stem was about a foot and half high. *G.*

IRIS SUBBIFLORA. PURPLE FLAG.

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Claſs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Nos. 787 & 986.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IRIS *ſubbiflora (barbata; ſubuniflora; rhizoma craſſum, carnoſum, repens;)* foliis lato-enſatis, extimis falcatis; caule faſciculis ſterilibus parum breviore, ſimplici, foliolis vagis ſubſpathaceis veſtito; corollæ tubo germen ſeſſile cylindraceum ſexſtriatum ſubæquante; *(cæteris* germanicæ *ſupra No.* 670.) *G.*

IRIS *ſubbiflora. Brotero Flor. Luſit.* 1. 50.

IRIS latifolia major xxii. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 222. *Ic.*

IRIS biflora. *Ger. Herb. Emac.* 53. *f.* 5. Nec Linnæi.

IRIS biflora luſitanica. *Lob. Ic. tab.* 68. *f.* 2.

LIRIO rôxo. *Luſitanis.*

A plant entirely diſtinct from the *biflora* of LINNÆUS, the ſpecimen of which (as depoſited by him in CLIFFORD's Herbarium) is now in the poſſeſſion of Sir JOSEPH BANKS. That has ſeveral flowers, with the tube of the corolla ſeveral times longer than the germen, and is altogether a far ſmaller plant, approaching very near to *pumila*; of which perhaps it is a mere variety; and moſt likely not a native of Portugal. From *germanica* our ſpecies differs on the other hand, in being ſmaller, in the black-red colour of the corolla, in fragrance, in having a ſimple and generally one-flowered ſtem, inſtead of one with branches and ſeveral flowers; as alſo in having a cylindrical, and not a trigonal germen; the leaves are alſo of a yellower hue. The ſtem is from half to a foot high.

Grows in chalky ſpots near Liſbon. Sir THOMAS GAGE was kind enough to permit us to examine a part of his herbarium, where we found a ſpecimen of it, gathered near the above city by himſelf.

himſelf. It very rarely has two flowers; and not one plant in ſix hundred, according to BROTERO, has three.

Our preſent ſpecimen had been cultivated in the ſame garden for fourteen or fifteen years, and there it was never ſeen in bloom before laſt May.

Subbifera would have been a more appropriate ſpecific name than *ſubbiflora*; the circumſtance of the ſame root ſometimes throwing up flowering-ſtems, at different ſeaſons of the year (ſpring and autumn) being what was intended to be expreſſed by it. By the Portugueſe it is called the Red Iris. The corolla is very like to, but ſmaller than that of *germanica*. It is by far the moſt fragrant of the genus known to us. Is ſaid to vary with pale ſulphur-coloured flowers.

Seems to have been known to the older Botaniſts; but we never met with it in bloom till now. *G.*

J Edwards Del. F Sansom Sculp.

Pub. by Curtis Nine Elms Vauxhall Aug. 1 1808

IRIS SPURIA (δ) HALOPHILA. SMALLER SULPHUR-COLOURED BASTARD FLAG.

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Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Nos. 787 & 986.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IRIS *spuria (imberbis ; subtriflora ; rhizoma carnosum, repens ;)* foliis lorato-ensatis, duriusculis, nervosis caulem flexuosum subsuperantibus ; spatha lanceolata, inflatiuscula ; corollæ laciniis extimis spathulatis, rectissime atque horizontaliter patentibus cum unguibus laminis rotundato-ovatis recurvatis duplo longioribus ; intimis clavato-oblongis, brevioribus, divergenter erectis ; germine pyramidatim ovato, alato-hexagono, pedicellato, tubo pluries longiore. G.

(α *major*) major ; corolla cærulescente. G.

IRIS *spuria. Linn. Syst. Veg.* 93. *Thunb. Diss. n.* 32. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 72. *Jacq. Flor. Austr.* 6. *tab.* 4. *Desf. Flor. Atl.* 1. 38. *Lam. et Decand. Fl. Franç.* 3. 239. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 237. *Vahl Enum.* 2. 140. *Georgi Beschr. Russ. Reichs. v.* 4. *p.* 3. 670. *ed.* 1800.

IRIS *halophila. Nobis ; supra No.* 875.

IRIS *spathulata. Lam. Dict.* 3. 300.

IRIS *maritima. Lam. Fl. Franç.* 3. 497.

IRIS *desertorum. Pallas in Herb. penes D. Lambert.* Exempl. hortense.

IRIS angustifolia I. *Clus. Hist.* 228. *cum Ic.*

IRIS sylvestris maritima narbonensis. *Lob. Ic. t.* 68.

IRIS foliis angustis prima Clusii. *Hort. Eyst. Œst. Ord.* 3. *fol.* 4.

IRIS angustifolia major cærulea. *Park Par. t.* 185.

(β *minor*) minor ; corolla cæruleo-violacea. G.

IRIS *spuria. Curtis ; supra No.* 58.

IRIS angustifolia purpurea marina. *Park. Par.* 184 ?

(γ *ochroleuca*) major ; corolla ochroleuca. G.

IRIS *ochroleuca. Linn. Mant.* 175. *Curt. supra No.* 61. *Thunb. Diss. n.* 22. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 72. *Lam. Dict.* 3. 301. *Trew. Ehret. tab.* 100. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 233. *Vahl Enum.* 2. 141.

IRIS

IRIS *orientalis*. *Mill. Dict. ed.* 8.
IRIS tripolitana. *Cluf. Hift.* 227.
IRIS anguſtifolia tripolitana. *Park. Par. tab.* 185.
(*δ halophila*) minor; corolla ochroleuca. *G. Supra No.* 1131.
IRIS *halophila*. *Pall. Reif. Ruſſ. Reich.* 3. *App.* 63. *tab. B. f.* 2. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 72. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 233. *Vahl Enum.* 2. 141. (halophylla.) *Georg. Beſchr. Ruſſ. Reich. v.* 4. *p.* 3. 671.
IRIS *ſaſſa*. *Pall. l. c. p.* 2. *lib.* 2. 461.
IRIS *Guldenſtædtii*. *Lepech. Act. Petrop.* 1781. 1. 192. *tab.* 8. *Georgi l. c.* 670.
(*ε deſertorum*) corollæ laciniis intimis cæruleſcentibus, extimis luteſcentibus. *G.*
IRIS *deſertorum*. *Guldenſt. Flor. Caucaſ. ined. apud Georgi l. c.* 672.

Although *ochroleuca*, *halophila*, and *ſpuria*, have maintained themſelves till now in the rank of diſtinct ſpecies, yet after a ſcrupulous examination of a multitude of ſpontaneous, as well as garden, ſpecimens, we cannot detect the ſlighteſt character that can be adduced to diſcriminate them in any other way than as varieties of each other; as which we have enumerated them above.

The *leaves* are ſometimes about equal with the ſtem, at others far higher; thoſe of the ſulphur-coloured varieties are paler than thoſe of the blue ones; all, when bruiſed, emit the ſame diſagreeable ſcent, as is perceived in our Common Stinking Gladwyn, but in a leſs degree; *ſtem* ſlexuoſe and ſheathed all the way by ſpathaceous leaflets; from one to five feet high; the *tube* of the corolla is about the third-part of an inch long, hexagonally cyathiform, melliferous; the *ungues* of the outer ſegments are remarkably ſtraight and extended horizontally at right angles with the tube, they are lanceolate, concave, and interſected lengthwiſe by a fleſhy ridge on the inner ſurface; the *ſtigmas* are archwiſe incumbent and about the length of the ungues of the inner ſegments; *outer lip* emarginate.

Native of the South of France, Auſtria, the Coaſt of Barbary, the Levant, and the ſandy deſarts of the oriental provinces of Ruſſia. We are indebted for the preſent ſpecimen (the *halophila* of PALLAS) to Mr. DONN, Curator of the Botanic Garden, Cambridge; as alſo for another Ruſſian variety which had a branch and ſmaller paler flowers. They are all hardy, and bloom from May to July: flower ſcentleſs. *G.*

CORRIGENDA.

No. 61. for "IRIS OCHROLEUCA" read "IRIS SPURIA (γ) *ochroleuca*."
No. 875, for "IRIS HALOPHILA" read "IRIS SPURIA (α) *major*."

Pub.d by T. Curtis, S.t Geo. Crescent Aug.t 1806.

APHYLLANTHES MONSPELIENSIS. RUSH-STALKED LILY-PINK.

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Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Fasciculus 1—3 florus squamis 2—3 glumosis convoluto-conduplicantibus cinctus; *Cal.* scarioso-membranacea, tubulosa, limbo quinquepartito conflectenter erecto tubo pluries longiore; *Cor.* infera, hexapetalo-partita, subhypocrateriformis, æqualis, laciniarum unguibus cylindraceo-coarctatis, limbo patentissimo; *Fil.* setaceo-filiformia, unguibus adnata; *Stylus* triquetro- et subclavato-filiformis; *Stigm.* 3, recurvatim divergentia. G.

OBS. Herba *perennis*, *cæspitosa*; radice *fibrosâ*, *subrepente*; scapi *plures juncei*, *subpedales*, *aphylli*, *singuli deorsum vaginâ brevi radicali convolutâ cincti*; squamarum floralium *extima longior aristata*; calycis *laciniis æqualibus lanceolatis*; corolla *cærulea rarissime alba*, *laciniis spathulatis*, *laminis obovatis unguium ferme longitudine*; filamenta *laciniis sub tertia parte breviora*, *alterna longiora*; anth. *ovato-oblongæ breves*; stylus *erectus*, *filamentis quibus crassior altitudine subæqualis*; stigmata *ex lobatim complicatis canaliculatim dehiscentia*, *orâ erosulâ vel subpubescenter fimbriatâ*; germen *parvulum*, *virens*, *trigono-turbinatum*, *stylo pluries brevius*; capsula *trilocularis*, *turbinata*, *triangularis* sem. *ovata*. G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

APHYLLANTHES *monspelienſis*. *Linn. Sp. Pl.* 422. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 63. *Desfont. Fl. Atl.* 1. 285. *Brotero Fl. Lusit.* 1. 554. *Lam. et Decand. Fl. Franç.* 3. 170. *D'Asso. Fl. Arr.* 42.

APHYLLANTHES *juncea*. *Parad. Lond. tab.* 9.

APHYLLANTHES. *Hort. Cliff.* 493. *Sauv. Monsp.* 8. *Lam. Illustr. tab.* 252. *Tourn. Inst.* 657. 430.

A. monspelienſium. *Vill. Dauph.* 2. 244. *Lob. Ic.* 454. *Adv.* 190. *tab.* 538.

A. monspelienſibus. *J. Bauh. Hist.* 3. 335.

DIANTHUS

DIANTHUS *prolifer. Forſk. Flor. Ægypt-Arab. xxv.* uti patet ex proprio ſuo ſpecimine Herb. Bankſ. conſervato. *G.*

CARYOPHYLLUS cæruleus monſpelienſium. *Bauh. Pin.* 209.

NONFEUILLEE. *Lam. Dict. Encyc.*

Found on the coaſt of Barbary, the ſhores in the vicinity of the Dardanelles, in Portugal and the South of France. Not enumerated in the *Hortus Kewenſis*. The bloom has no ſcent; before this appears the whole plant bears a very ſtriking reſemblance to the SCIRPUS *multicaulis* of Dr. SMITH. By ſome it has been compared to DIANTHUS *prolifer*. In Provence it is known by the appellation of *Bragalou*.

Flowers in June; here ſhould be planted in a warm ſheltered ſituation in the open ground. According to DONN's *Hortus Cantabrigienſis*, introduced in 1791. The drawing was made from a plant in Mr. GREVILLE's garden at Paddington; where the collection is no leſs valuable from the rare and curious plants it contains, than from the liberality with which it is rendered ſubſervient to ſcience by the poſſeſſor. *G.*

N.o 1 Curtis's Bot. Mag. Geo. Crescent. Sept. 1 1808. Edwards del. Sansom Sculp.

CYRTANTHUS OBLIQUUS. OBLIQUE-LEAVED CYRTANTHUS.

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Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 271.

OBS *Vix* AMARYLLIDE *vel* CRINO *diſcriminandus niſi corollæ laciniis longinquius in tubum connatis; unde limbus plurimum vel modo et pluries brevior.* G.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CYRTANTHUS *obliquus (umbella multiflora)* foliis pluribus loratis, obtuſatis, obliquatis, diſtichis, paginis oppoſitis; pedicellis retroflexis; corolla cernua infundibuliformi-tubuloſa; limbi laciniis rectis apice inflexulis, tubo triplo vel ultra brevioribus. *G.*

CYRTANTHUS *obliquus. Hort. Kew.* 1. 414. *Jacq. Hort. Schoenb.* 1. 39. *tab.* 75. *Bot. Rep. tab.* 265. *Mart. Mill. Dict. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 49.

CRINUM *obliquum. Linn. Suppl.* 195. *Syſt. Veg. Murr.* 319. *Thunb. Prod. fl. cap.* 59.

AMARYLLIS *Umbrella. L'Herit. Sert. Angl.* 15.

Bulb tunicate; *leaves* ſeveral, coriaceous, lorate, obliquely twiſted, blunt, diſtich, with their flat ſurfaces oppoſed, glaucous, upright, diverging, about a foot and a half high, two inches broad; *ſcape* central, upright, round, ſlightly compreſſed, from one to two feet or more high; *ſpathe* bivalved; *umbel* many-flowered; *pedicles* recurvedly reflexed, intermixed with membranous *bractes*, ſhorter than *corolla*, which is cernuous, funnelform tubular, ſomewhat fleſhy and firm, of a yellowiſh colour variegated with orange-red and green, about three inches long, outwards hexagonally furrowed; *limb* three times or more ſhorter than the *tube* with its *faux*; *ſegments* obovate-elliptical, rounded,

nearly

nearly equal, upright, at top ſomewhat incurved; alternate ones rather narrower and obſoletely mucronate; *germen* green, oblong, ſubtriangular, ſhorter than peduncle; *ſtamens* of one length reaching to the baſe of the ſegments, for about half way decurrently adnate to the tube; *anthers* oval-oblong, perpendicular; *ſtyle* rather longer than ſtamens, triquetral-filiform, ending in an inconſpicuous ſubpubeſcently capitellate *ſtigma*.

Native of the Cape of Good Hope; whence it was imported by the late Mr. MASSON in 1774. Blooms in May and June; has no ſcent. Our drawing was made from a plant in the collection of Mr. WOODFORD. G.

ERRATA.

No. 1096, *l.* 9, *pro* "viridis" lege "*viridis.*"
——— *l.* 25, *for* "*Walker* read "*Walter.*"
No. 1131, *l.* 2, pro "Halophila lege "*halophila.*"
——— *l.* 30, pro "*Œſt.*" lege "*Æſt.*"

W. Mackenzie, 27 Castle St. Finsbury Crescent. Sept. 1. 1808.

ORNITHOGALUM LACTEUM. MILK-WHITE STAR OF BETHLEHEM.

****

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Nos. 653, *et* 746. OBS.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ORNITHOGALUM *lacteum* foliis pluribus *(subdenis)*, loratis, planis, firmis, tenuiſſime, ciliatis, ſcapo brevioribus, recurvatis; racemo conferto, cylindraceè elongato; bracteis pedicellis erectiuſculis brevioribus; corolla ſtellatim patente; laciniis obovato-oblongis obtuſis; filamentis iſtis duplo brevioribus, compreſſo-ſubulatis, alternis deorſum membranaceo-dilatatis, bidentatis; ſtylo filiformi-triquetro germen pyramidatim ovatum obtuſo-trigonum ſubtriſulcum adæquante; ſtigmate inconſpicuo, pubeſcenter capitellato. *G.* ORNITHOGALUM *lacteum. Jacq. Ic. Rar.* 2. *tab.* 434. *Bot. Rep. tab.* 274. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 117.

Bulb tunicate; *leaves* about ten, of a paliſh green, ambient, outer ones recumbent, about ſix inches long, linear-lorate, flat, fleſhy, ſtiffiſh, edged with a minutely ciliate membrane, ſeveral times ſhorter than the *ſcape*; which is nearly three feet high, upright, cylindrical; *raceme* ſometimes a foot long, thick ſet, cylindrically elongated when the whole is in bloom, before this pyramidal; *pedicles* about the length of the diameter of the corolla, diverging but little; *bractes* membranous, convolute, acuminate, generally much ſhorter than theſe; *corolla* of a pure white, ſtellately explanate;

ſegments

ſegments obovate-oblong, nearly equal, or the outer ones ſomewhat broader; *filaments* twice ſhorter than theſe, divergent, compreſſed-ſubulate, nearly equal, thoſe oppoſite the inner ſegments membranouſly dilated at their baſe with a toothlike appendage on each ſide; *anthers* pale yellow, linear-oblong, incumbent, balancing, *loculaments* parting at each end; *piſtil* about equal to the ſtamens; *germen* of a yellowiſh green, ovate, tapering, obtuſely trigonal, obſoletely triſulcate; *ſtyle* about the length of this, triquetral-filiform, ending in an inconſpicuous ſubpubeſcent ſubcapitellately enlarged *ſtigma*; *capſule* oblong, tapered, triquetral, obtuſe, triſulcate, angles obtuſe, the length of the ſegments; *ſeeds* many, angular, oblong, black. The bloom has no ſcent.

Native of the Cape of Good Hope. Our drawing was made from a plant, that bloomed this ſummer, at Mr. SALISBURY's Botanic Garden, Brompton. *G.*

V. 2033

Published by T. Curtis, 3rd Geo. Crescent, Sep. 1, 1802.

TULIPA GESNERIANA. GARDEN TULIP.

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Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 717.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

TULIPA *gesneriana (uniflora; bulbus prolem lateraliter evolvens ;)* foliis trinis ovato-lanceolatis, subconvolutis; scapo glabro: corolla erecta, lato-campanulata, laciniis obtusatis; filamentis æqualibus, glabris, germine prismatico-columnari duplo brevioribus, antheras adæquantibus; capitello stigmatoso continuo, trifariam trilobo, lobis cristatim adnatis, revolutim decurrentibus, canaliculatis. *G.*

TULIPA *gesneriana. Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 2. 1. 438. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 435. *Brot. Fl. Lusit.* 1. 520. (in hortis) *Desf. Fl. Atl.* 1. 293 (in hortis.) *Sowerby Fl. Lux. Tab.* 5, 6, 11, 17. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 97.

TULIPA. *Clus. Hist.* 137—148; passim. *Park. Par.* 45—65; passim. *Swert. Floril.* 8, 9, 10; passim. *Hort. Eyst. Ord.* 4. *Vern.* passim. *Tourn. Inst.* 373; passim. *Beckman beytr. zur gesch. der Erfind.* 1. 223. 2. 548.

TULIPA turcarum. *Gesn. in Cordi Hist.* 213.

This well-known and popular ornament of our gardens, is a native of certain districts of the Turkish dominions, and appears to have been first brought from Constantinople to Vienna, about the middle of the sixteenth century; from thence it has found its way over the rest of Europe. An account of the famous *Tulipomania*, which, about the middle of the seventeenth century, seized nearly the whole of the Low-Countries, may be seen in the above-quoted work of BECKMAN; where we find that this plant gave rise to a system of stock-jobbing and speculation, nearly equal in extent, and similar in consequences, to that produced by the well-known South-Sea delusion in our own country. With this infatuation, however, we must not confound the value set upon the plant by the Florist, by whom it has been cultivated for his amusement, and on account of its beauty; this seems to have maintained the usual level, and never

never to have riſen to a pitch beyond that which other favourite and ornamental ſpecies have attained. The mode of "*breeding*" and treating this flower, ſo as to have new varieties, may be learned in "MADDOX's Floriſt's Directory" and other books on gardening. We have never ſeen a native ſpontaneous ſpecimen.

Our drawing was taken at CURTIS and MILLIKEN's, Floriſts, Walworth. *G.*

CORRIGENDA.

No. 717. *l.* 2. *For* "TULIPA BREYNIANA. CAPE TULIP." *read* "TULIPA CELSIANA. CELS's TULIP."

——— *l.* 16. *Pro* "TULIPA *breyniana*" *lege* "TULIPA *celſiana.*" *Sub hæc inſere* "(*bulbus prolem perpendiculariter demittens.*)"

——— *l.* 17. "2—6-floro" *lege* "1—2-floro."

In eodem ſunt tollenda ſynonyma omnia; quæ infra in No. 767, MELANTHIO unifloro *apponenda; præter ſolum id é* Breynii Centuriis *allegatum, in neutram quadrans. Horum vice ſubſtitue quæ infra exponimus;*

TULIPA *celſiana. Lil. a Redouté. tab* 38.
TULIPA minor lutea. *Quer. Fl. Eſpan. v.* 6. 432?
T. hiſpanica rubra—rubra appenninea ſimilis. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 151, 152?
T. hiſpanica narbonenſi paulo minor. *Bauh. Hiſt.* 2. 678?

No. 717. *l.* 28, 29, *For* "Stem 2—6-flowered, upper ones 2 or 3 and ſometimes ſeſſile, when" *read* "Stem 1—2-flowered;"

In the firſt edition of his *Species Plantarum*, LINNÆUS had taken up the TULIPA *breyniana* as a ſpecies, merely from the *Centuria* of BREYNIUS. When afterwards a ſpecimen of the MELANTHIUM *uniflorum* of No. 767 of this work fell in his way; fancying it to be the ſame; in the ſecond edition of his work he inſerted a deſcription, with a ſpecific character adapted to that vegetable, adding BREYNIUS's figure as a ſynonym. But, upon a critical examination, it will be clearly perceived that theſe plants are not only ſpecifically, but even generically diſtinct from each other; although, from the badneſs of the plate and deſcription, it may be difficult to ſay preciſely what plant BREYNIUS had in view. Probably an HYPOXIS! Thus, in the ſecond edition, a new ſpecies is eſtabliſhed, and one that belongs to MELANTHIUM, not to TULIPA; to which laſt, the plant that we, in

No. 717.

No. 717, have miſtaken for TULIPA *breyniana*, certainly belongs; if theſe genera are to continue diſtinct. Nor is T. *celſiana* a native of the Cape of Good Hope, but moſt probably of the South of Europe, or the Levant. Comes very near to TULIPA *biflora*; but has three leaves inſtead of two, and generally only one flower inſtead of two or three in a ſort of umbel; which in the *celſiana* alſo differ in colour. *G.*

ADDENDA.

In No. 767 illis quæ MELANTHIO UNIFLORO *jam adpoſita ſunt ſynonyma ſubjunge inſequentia;*

TULIPA *breyniana. Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 2. (nec primæ) *v.* 1. 438. *Pluk. tab.* 414. *Burm. Prod. Fl. cap.* 9. *Thunb. Prod.* 65. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 435. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 198; excluſis paſſim ſynonymis *Breynii* et *Rudbeckii.*

This is the real TULIPA *breyniana* of the ſecond edition of the *Species Plantarum*, and of all ſubſequent books; but being a MELANTHIUM, and not BREYNIUS's plant, as LINNÆUS judged, JACQUIN's names ſhould be retained; although in fact it is hardly ever one-flowered. *Breynianus* may be reſerved for the ſpecific name of the plant of the firſt edition of the *Species Plantarum*, whenever that may be diſcovered. *G.*

W. Mackenzie, Glasgow. Sept. 1, 1804.

BROWALLIA DEMISSA. SPREADING BROWALLIA.

****

Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-dentatus. *Cor.* limbus 5-fidus, æqualis, patens: umbilico clauſo *antheris* 2 majoribus. *Capſ.* 1-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

BROWALLIA *demiſſa*; pedunculis omnibus ſolitariis axillaribus.

BROWALLIA *demiſſa*. *Willd. Sp. Pl. v.* 3. *p.* 339. *Hort. Cliff.* 318. *t.* 17. *Hort. Upſ.* 179. *Kniph. Cent.* 8. *n.* 17. *Sabb. Hort. Rom.* 2. *t.* 100. *Mart. Mill. Dict. Hort. Kew.* 2. 358. *Meerburg Icon.* 15. *Gært. Sem.* 1. *p.* 246. *t.* 53.

DALEA. *Philoſ. Tranſ. n.* 452.

Mr. PHILIP MILLER received ſeeds of this plant, gathered in the neighbourhood of Panama, from Mr. ROBERT MILLAR, and propagated it in the Phyſic-Garden at Chelſea, in 1735. He gave a ſpecimen of it to the Royal Society, under the name of DALEA; but LINNÆUS, to whom he communicated ſeeds, named it BROWALLIA, in his Hortus Cliffortianus, in commemoration of J. BROWALLIUS, Biſhop of Aboa, who had defended the ſexual ſyſtem againſt SIEGESBECK.

There are only two known ſpecies of this genus. The other is figured at No. 34 of this work, and has been for ſeveral years common in our gardens; but this ſpecies though firſt introduced, we believe, has been long entirely loſt in this country. Our plant was raiſed in the garden of Mr. VERE, from ſeeds received from Prof. WILLDENOW.

Both

Both ſpecies are at firſt very much alike; nor does there appear to be that difference in their growth which the ſpecific names would lead us to ſuſpect. In general the preſent plant is rather more ſpreading, and the lower branches are more reclined. It has larger flowers, but far leſs brilliant, being of a paler violet colour, with a larger eye in the centre; the tube of the corolla is ſhorter in proportion to the calyx and of an herbaceous colour; the peduncles are all ſolitary in the axils of the leaves, whereas in *elata*, the terminal flowers grow in a ſort of corymb without leaves: this difference is, however, more remarkable when the plants are in ſeed than whilſt in bloſſom. The whole plant, but eſpecially towards the upper part, is more hairy in *demiſſa*, and the leaves more rounded at the baſe, frequently even cordate. The ſeeds in the latter are alſo of a paler brown colour, and the fruit, which varies much in ſize, generally larger.

We were favoured with both ſpecies, that we might have the better opportunity of comparing them at different ſtages of their growth, by Mr. ANDERSON, Botanic Gardener to JAMES VERE, Eſq. whoſe collection he manages with ſuperior ſkill and more ſcientific knowledge than is often met with.

Flowers in July, Auguſt, and September, at the ſame time with B. *elata*, and requires a ſimilar treatment.

Although both the Browallias have been before figured, yet none of the repreſentations are ſufficiently characteriſtical.

Pub.by T. Curtis Sr. Geo: Crescent Sep 1 1802. F. Sansom Sculp.

GOODENIA TENELLA. DICHOTOMOUS GOODENIA.

****

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 890.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GOODENIA *tenella ;* foliis radicalibus ſpathulatis ſubdentatis pubeſcentibus, caulibus aſſurgentibus dichotomis, floribus ſolitariis pedunculatis, capſulis ſuperis quadrivalvibus.

GOODENIA *tenella. Bot. Repoſ. t.* 466.

VELLEIA trinervis. *Labill. Nov. Holl.* 54. *t.* 77. *Dryand. Chloris Nov. Holl. in Annals of Bot. v.* 2. *p.* 515.

DESCR. *Leaves* all radical, ſpathular-ſhaped, fleſhy, veined underneath. *Stems* ſeveral bending towards the earth, then riſing erect, dichotomous. At each diviſion of the ſtem are a pair of oblique leaflike *bractes*, both growing from one ſide. *Flowers* ſolitary on long peduncles, golden yellow with a dark purple eye. *Calyx* campanulate, 5-toothed, *teeth* ſubulate, unequal, one being conſiderably larger and longer than the reſt. *Corolla* one-petaled, tubular: *tube* ſhorter than limb, hairy at the mouth, ſplit nearly to the baſe: *limb* 5-cleft, *laciniæ* nearly equal, ſubbilabiately arranged, obovate, thickened on the under ſurface by a green elliptical band, ſomewhat undulate at the margin. *Stamens* 5: *filaments* ſhorter than the tube, united at the baſe into a membrane ſurrounding the germen: *anthers* oblong, erect. *Germen* ſuperior, gibbous-top-ſhaped, (one-celled?): *ſtyle* ſubdeclined; *ſtigma* cupſhaped, hairy on the inſide, open at firſt, but afterwards cloſed and flattened. *Ovula* numerous, lenticular.

In

In habit, this ſpecies exactly correſponds with Dr. SMITH's VELLEIA, to which genus LABILLARDIERE has referred it. But the calyx of Dr. SMITH's VELLEIA conſiſts of three large leaflets, whereas in this the calyx differs from that of the other Goodenias in nothing but in not being adnate to the germen, a circumſtance, which ſometimes takes place in other inſtances, in the natural order of Campanulaceæ. Except in this point, and in the ſeptum of the capſule being ſhorter, every part of the flower and fruit approaches ſo near GOODENIA *grandiflora*, in which alſo the capſule ſplits into four parts at the point, that we can find no line of generic diſtinction. We have therefore thought it beſt to arrange it with the Goodenias, till we have the ſatisfaction of ſeeing Mr. BROWN's Flora of New-Holland, in which work all theſe difficulties will doubtleſs be cleared up and the genera definitively ſettled, which could hardly be done by any Botaniſt that has not had the opportunity of ſtudying the plants of that country in their native ſoil. It is to this excellent Botaniſt that we owe the introduction of the preſent plant, being firſt raiſed in Kew Garden, from ſeeds gathered by him in New-Holland in 1802. Communicated to us by Meſſrs. NAPIER and CHANDLER, Nurſerymen, at Vauxhall, in May 1806.

Propagated by ſeeds, which unfortunately it does not appear to produce freely in this climate. We ſuſpect it to be an annual, and as ſuch, we were led to conſider the GOODENIA *grandiflora*, from its flowering and ripening its ſeeds in the ſame year that it was ſown; but longer experience has convinced us that it is nevertheleſs perennial.

Pub. by T. Cadell, St. Geo. Crescent, Sept. 1 1794.

CERCIS SILIQUASTRUM. COMMON JUDAS-TREE.

****

Class and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-dentatus, inferne gibbus. *Cor.* papilionacea: vexillo sub alis brevi. *Legumen* compresso-planum, 1-loculare, evalve.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CERCIS *Siliquastrum*; foliis orbiculatis cordatis. *Sp. Pl.* 533. *Willd.* 1. *Sp.* 2. 506. *Ejusdem Arb.* 58. *Hort. Kew.* 2. 47. *Hort. Cliff.* 156. *Hort. Upsal.* 99. *Gron. Orient.* 131. *Medicus in Obs. Soc. Œcon. Lutrens. p. a.* 1774. *p.* 167. *Brot. Fl. Lusit.* 2. *p.* 69. *Schmidt Arb.* 1. *p.* 21. *t.* 20. *opt.* *Gært. Sem.* 2. *p.* 203. *t.* 144. *f.* 3. *Mart. Mill. Dict.*

SILIQUASTRUM. *Tournef. Inst.* 646. *t.* 414. *Rivin. Pent.* 116. *Mill. Icon.* 253. *Cast. Dur.* 415. *Quer Fl. Espan. v.* 6. *p.* 296.

SILIQUA sylvestris rotundifolia. *Bauh. Pin.* 402.

SILIQUA sylvestris, sive arbor Judæ. *Clus. Hisp.* 42. *t.* 43. *Hist.* 13. *Cam. Epit.* 140. cum fig. Gesneri. *Ejusd. Herb.* 76.

ARBOR JUDÆ. *Dod. Pempt.* 786. *Lob. Icon.* 2. 195. *Adv.* 441. *Ed. Germ.* 2. 226. *Bauh. Hist.* 1. 443. quoad descriptionem, sed icon est alius plantæ. *Tabern. Hist. v.* 431. *Hort. Eyst. Ord. Vern. Frut. Park. Herb.* 1554. *Gerard* 1240. cum fig. Tabern. *Ger. Emac.* 1428. cum fig. Dodonæi.

ACACIA. *Matth. Epit.* 87. Spinis astute additis.

There are more original figures of this tree among the older Botanists, than usually occur. For the most part their wooden

wooden cuts are copied from one another, and not unfrequently, to illuſtrate the works of different authors, the ſame blocks were uſed indiſcriminately, where the ſame bookſellers were employed, ſo that it would often be a very difficult taſk to find out to whom the original drawings belonged. There are no leſs than ſix different wooden cuts of this tree, without reckoning the one of CASTOR DURANTE, which is in fact copied from LOBEL, with the addition of the figure of JUDAS ſuſpended from one of the branches, thus announcing the origin of its name of Arbor Judæ, from the popular tradition, that it was on this tree that the traitor fought to rid himſelf of the remorſe his crimes had occaſioned. Of theſe figures, that of DODONÆUS, though far from being the beſt, has been the moſt frequently copied.

In its wild ſtate, CLUSIUS informs us that it is uſually ſeen as a ſhrub, but by cultivation readily aſſumes the form of a tree; and it may certainly be reckoned amongſt the moſt ornamental, growing in a compact form, with elegant and uncommon foliage, which is very little ſubject to be defaced by inſects. In the ſpring its bright crimſon flowers, with which the ſtems of the branches are ſometimes almoſt covered, are a very pleaſing object, and are ſaid, from their ſweetiſh acid taſte, to make an agreeable addition to ſalads at that ſeaſon. The wood is hard, beautifully veined, and takes a high poliſh. In ſome ſituations and in favourable ſeaſons the flowers are ſucceeded by long flat pods of a reddiſh colour. With us, however, the flowers more uſually drop off, without being ſucceeded by any fruit; which MILLER attributes eſpecially to the birds pecking them to pieces for the ſake of the honey they contain.

Contrary to what generally takes place in the papilionaceous corolla, the alæ are larger than the other petals and ſtand above the vexillum.

Varies with white and pale flowers, but theſe varieties are far leſs deſirable than the one here figured.

Native of the South of France, Italy, Spain, and Portugal. Bloſſoms with us early in May, in the open ground; at which time our drawing was made in the Botanic Garden at Brompton. Propagated by ſeeds, many of which will lie till the ſecond year in the ground before they germinate. Cultivated by GERARD in 1596.

Erica Resinosa. Varnished Heath.

****

Class and Order.

Octandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.—Vid. No. 966.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ERICA *resinosa;* antheris cristatis inclusis, corollis globoso-conicis cernuis lateralibus subternis, foliis quaternis acerosis scabriusculis.

ERICA *Vernix* Hortulanis.

Descr. *Stem* branched. *Leaves* crowded close, growing by fours, awl-shaped, on footstalks a quarter the length of the leaf. *Flowers* lateral, growing generally by threes and subverticillate, cernuous. *Peduncles* nearly the length of the corolla, furnished with three or four narrow lanceolate bractes. *Calyx* of four yellowish, ovate-acuminate leaflets, thickened towards the point, but sharp and grooved at the back, and may, not unaptly, be compared to the beak of a bird. *Corolla* inflated: *tube* nearly globular, but contracting gradually towards the mouth, of a deep orange colour, highly varnished: *limb* consisting of five laciniæ, oblong, rounded, overlapping one another, of a deep green colour, which extends a little below the limb. *Stamens* enclosed: *filaments* curved at both ends, inserted on the under side of the glandular substance on which the germen rests, connivent at top: *anthers* nearly triangular, pores oblong, extending from near the middle to the point, cristated, or, as Mr. Salisbury more correctly speaks, spurs auriculated. But in this instance these appendices appear to be real processes of the anther, and not, as we have frequently found them and as this author states them always to be, parts of the filament: *Germen* globularly four-lobed, lobes furrowed: *Style* erect, tapering: *Stigma* enclosed, obtuse, black-purple.

This

This Heath having foliage of a full green and very thick ſet, and flowers of a ſhining colour) not to be well imitated by art) with deep green tips, makes a ſtriking and beautiful appearance.

We believe it to be an entirely new ſpecies, except the ERICA *ardens* of ANDREWS be a variety of the ſame. It is one of the very extenſive collection belonging to Meſſrs. LEE and KENNEDY, at Hammerſmith, where it is known by the appellation of ERICA *Vernix*. But as this word cannot be properly uſed as an adjective, and *verniciflua* has been already applied by Mr. SALISBURY to another ſpecies, we have thought it neceſſary to give a different ſpecific name. For although RHUS *Vernix* is uſed by LINNÆUS, yet this is a mere tranſlation of its vulgar name, the Varniſh-Tree; ſo RHUS *Sumach*, becauſe that ſpecies had been before called Sumach; but it is in ſuch caſes only that the uſe of a ſubſtantive for a ſpecific name is admiſſible.

Native of the Cape of Good Hope; flowers from May to Auguſt. Requires the ſame treatment as other Cape Heaths.

Published by T. Curtis, No. St. Geo. Crescent, Mar. 1, 1790.

SCILLA HYACINTHOIDES. HYACINTH SQUIL.

****

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vid. Nos. 919 & 918.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SCILLA *hyacinthoïdes; (flores parvuli disco horizontem respiciente);* foliis plurimis *(subduodenis)*, oblongis, acuminatis, ambientibus, erectiusculis; racemo multifloro, diffuso, remotiusculo, cylindraceo-producto; pedicellis attenuatis, assurgenter-divaricatis flores pluries excedentibus; bracteis minutis solitariis, tuberculiformibus, acuminatis, decurrentibus; corolla hexapetalo-partita, stellato-patente; laciniis lanceolato-oblongis, æqualibus; filamentis compresso-subulatis, istas adæquantibus; stylo crassiore filiformi flexuoso germine turbinato-globoso duplo longiore, in apicem stigmatosam obtusulam glanduloso-puberulam finiente. *G.*

SCILLA *hyacinthoides. Linn. Suppl.* 201. *Syst. Veg. Murr.* 329. *Gouan Illustr. et Obs.* 26. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 445. *Mart. Mill. Dict. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 130. *Link et Hoffm. in Scill. apud Ann. of Bot.* 1. 105. *Brot. Fl. Lusit.* 1. 528.

ORNITHOGALUM eriophorum orientale. *Tourn. Inst.* 381.

BULBUS eriophorus. *Clus. Hist.* 1. 172. *Ic.*

BULBI eriophori Viennæ nati effigies. *Dod. Pempt.* 681.

There is another sort which grows in the Levant, &c. &c. *Mill. Dict. ed.* 7. *et* 8. *in* SCILLAM.

BULB tunicate, sometimes two inches in diameter, quite hardy, and producing a profusion of offsets; *leaves* from a foot to a foot and half high, from one to near two inches broad, with a slender finely ciliate-denticulate membranous margin, inner ones narrower, convolute-concave; *scape* from three to four feet high, cylindrical, upright; *rachis* partly coloured, ridged-

ridged-angular from the decurrent *bractles*, which are very ſmall, glandular, and generally placed at a little diſtance below their *pedicles*; theſe are ſometimes one hundred and thirty or more in number, of a deep blue colour, 3—4 times the length of the diameter of the corolla, ſparſe, rather diſtant, with here and there three or four approaching each other in the manner of a whorl; *corolla* blue-violet; ſcentleſs; of very ſhort duration, reſembling that of *autumnalis* (No. 919), as the general habit of the inflorescence does that of MUSCARI (HYACINTHUS *Lin.*) *comoſum* (No 133); hence moſt probably the appellation of *hyacinthoides*; *anthers* deep purple, ſmall, incumbent; *germen* abortive (according to BROTERO) even in the native plant. The Bulb had moſt probably acquired the name of *eriophorus* among the older Botaniſts, from the ſilky fibres, which ſhew themſelves like wool on ſuch parts of their coats or baſes of the decayed leaves as are broken or torn; a character not peculiar to this ſpecies.

Native of Portugal, the Levant, and Madeira. The ſpecies has been remarked by the older Botaniſts, for an extreme ſhyneſs in producing its bloom. CLUSIUS, in the deſcription which accompanies his figure, announces it as, "*ille bulbus cujus florem tanto tempore Belgica videre deſideravit*;" informing us at the ſame time, that during the long period he and his friends had cultivated the Bulbs, but one had once flowered, and that one imported immediately from Conſtantinople. MILLER tried them in all ſituations for thirty years, with ſtill leſs ſucceſs; for they never once yielded to his perſeverance. The Rev. Mr. LOTHBURY, to whom we are obliged for the ſpecimen, has had the plant at leaſt twenty years in his garden, near Bury; and we hear that this is the firſt time of its flowering with him. GOUAN quotes DODONÆUS, as recommending the occaſional removal of the offsets from the mother-bulb, in order to ſucceed in flowering it; but upon referring to the author he has cited, we find no ſuch obſervation. BROTERO, who treats at length upon the native plant, does not notice this characteriſtic. A Bulb was brought from Madeira, by Mr. MASSON, in 1777, which bloomed at Kew, and has afforded a ſpecimen for the Bankſian Herbarium. *G.*

Edwards Del Sansom Sculp.

Pub.d by T. Curtis S.t Geo: Crescent Oct 1.1800.

ALLIUM SCHŒNOPRASUM (β). LARGER CHIVES.

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Specific Character and Synonyms.

ALLIUM *ſchœnopraſum ; (bulbi oblongiuſculi, graciliores, pyramidati, aggregati ;)* foliis teretibus, ſubulatis, vel deorſum ſubcanaliculato-compreſſis, inferius vaginantibus ; ſcapo foliiformi ; umbella capitatim coarctata, ſpatham ferme dimidio exſuperante ; pedicellis flores ſubadæquantibus ; corolla cyathiformi-campanulata, nec penitus baſin uſque partita ; laciniis ſinu obtuſo interceptis, ovali-oblongis, acutis, ſubæqualibus, ſubſcariosis, alternis carinatis ; ſtaminibus brevioribus, ſubulato-filiformibus, erectis ; germine ſubtrilobo-ovato, depreſſo ; ſtylo ſetiformi, ſubcapitellatim obtuſato. *G.*

(α) minor ; pallidiore flore ; foliis teretibus. *G.*

ALLIUM *ſchœnopraſum. Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 2. 432. *Flor. Dan.* 971. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 428. *Kniph. Cent.* 8. *n.* 4. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 81. *Sm. Fl. Brit.* 1. 360. *Georgi Beſchr. Ruſſ. Reich.* 8vo. *ed. v.* 4. *ps.* 3. *p.* 896. *Lam. et Decand. Fl. Fr.* 3. 227.

A. ſtaminibus ſimplicibus, foliis radicalibus, teretibus, ſcapi longitudine. *Hall. All.* 12. *Opuſc.* 361.

SCHŒNOPRASUM. *Ger. Herb. Em.* 176. *f.* 1. *Lob. Ic.* 154. *f.* 1. *Dod. Pempt.* 5. *l.* 3. *p.* 684. *Ic.*

CEPA ſectilis juncifolia. *Mor. Hiſt. II. ſ.* 4. *t.* 14. *f.* 4.

(β) major ; flore ſaturatiore ; foliis canaliculatim depreſſis. *G.*

ALLIUM *ſibiricum. Mant.* 562. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 429. *Havne Term. Bot.* 43. *t.* 4. *f.* 4. *c. Willd. l. c.* 82. *Georg. l. c.*

A. *ſchœnopraſum.* β *Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 2. 1. 433. *Murr. Nov. Comment. Goett.* 6. 1775. *p.* 3. *t.* 4.

A. *roſeum. Krock. Sileſ. n.* 505. *t.* 43. excl. ſyn.

CEPA ſcapis foliiſque teretibus, capitulis pyramidatis. *Gmel. Sib.* 1. 59. *t.* 15. *f.* 1.

C. paluſtris altiſſima. *Buxb. Cent.* 4. 27. *t.* 45.

We are utterly unable to detect any diſtinction between (α) and (β), beyond thoſe that are uſually produced by cultivation and difference of ſituation ; and we ſubſcribe without heſitation to Mr. DRYANDER's opinion, that they are mere varieties of the ſame ſpecies. Native of France, Great-Britain, ? Sweden, Denmark,

Denmark, Ruſſia, Siberia, and Tartary. Uſed in ſalads, and for other culinary purpoſes. *G.*

CORRIGENDUM.

No. 774. The letter-preſs of that number to be expunged, and the following account ſubſtituted.

Allium Subhirsutum. Hairy Garlick, or Dioscorides's Moly.

ALLIUM *ſubhirſutum ; (bulbus parvus, ovatus ;)* foliis paucis (2—3) lorato-linearibus, canaliculatis, carinatis, nervoſis, margine carinaque ciliatim piloſis, deorſum convoluto-vaginantibus ; ſcapo tereti ; umbella faſtigiata ; pedicellis ſtrictiuſculis, ſpatha ovata acuta longioribus ; corolla ſtellatim explanata ; laciniis ovali-oblongis, alternis anguſtioribus ; ſtaminibus compreſſo-ſubulatis, divaricatis, his brevioribus ; germine tripulvinatim globoſo, apice depreſſo, lobis ſulcatis ; ſtylo ſetiformi. *G.*

ALLIUM *ſubhirſutum. Oſb. Tagb. Oſtind. Ref.* 46. *Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 2. 1. 424. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 422. *D'Aſſo Fl. Arrag.* 321. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 66. *Desf. Fl. Atl.* 1. 286. *Brot. Fl. Luſ.* 1. 541. *Lam. et Dec. Fl. Fr.* 3. 221.

ALLIUM *hirſutum. Lam. Fl. Fr.* 3. 326.

A. *trifoliatum. Cyril. Neap. Faſc.* 2. 11. *t.* 3.

A. foliis radicalibus ſubhirſutis, caulinis glabris, floribus umbellatis. *Hall. Opuſc. n.* 18. 368. *All. n.* 15. 32.

(*α*) Umbella breviore, confertiore ; floribus minoribus. *G.*

MOLY Dioſcoridis. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 1. 192. *Ic.* è ſpecim. ſpont.

M. anguſtifolium. *Dod. Pempt.* 5. *l.* 3. *p.* 673.

M. anguſtifolium umbellatum. *Mor. Hiſt. II. ſ.* 4. *t.* 16. *f.* 7.

(*β*) Umbella longiore, rariore ; floribus majoribus. *G.*

ALLIUM *cluſianum. Retz in Litt. apud Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 79.

A. *nivcum. Roth Cat. Bot. Faſc.* 2. 35. *N. Beytr.* 1. 191. *Ann. of Bot.* 2. 27.

A. *ciliatum. Id. in Nov. Gen. Pl. in Roem. Archiv. v.* 1. *p.* 3. *p.* 41.

MOLY minus. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 1. 192. *Ic.* e ſpecim. hort.

M. minus flore albo. *Ger. Herb. Em* 183. *f.* 1.

M. dioſcorideum hiſpanicum. *Park. Par.* 145. *t.* 143. *f.* 1.

Native of the South of France, Italy, Spain, Portugal, the coaſt of Barbary, the Levant, Perſia, Teneriffe, and, if Dr. Sims was rightly informed (which we greatly doubt), alſo of the Cape of Good Hope. Clusius's firſt figure is very characteriſtic of the ſpontaneous plant, as his ſecond is of the garden one, but in a leſs degree. Petals white ; germen firſt dark-green, then brown. Blooms in May ; is rather a tender out-door's plant. *G.*

Pub.d by T. Curtis, St. Geo: Crescent. Oct. 1.1809.

Edwards ad. Sanctum. Fec.

ALLIUM TATARICUM. TARTARIAN GARLICK.

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Specific Character and Synonyms.

ALLIUM *tataricum ; (bulbus ovato-oblongus, anguſtior ;)* foliis pluribus (5—6) fiſtulofis deorſum convolutim amplexantibus, vaginantibus, ſurſum ſubſemicylindraceo-compreſſis, lineari-loratis, concaviuſculis, acutis ; umbella convexius faſtigiata, ſpatham longe exſuperante ; corolla urceolato-rotata ; laciniis finu obtuſo interceptis ; unguibus breviter convergentibus ; laminis patentiſſimis, ovalibus, acutis, extimis convoluto-concavis, carinatis, ſubanguſtioribus ; ſtaminibus his duplo-brevioribus, tereti-ſubulatis, divergentibus, unguibus breviter adnatis ; germine ovato-globoſo, trilobo-trigono, angulis ſulcatis ; ſtylo filiformi, cuſpide ſtigmatoſa obtuſa obſcuriùs pubeſcente. *G.*

ALLIUM *tataricum. Linn. Fil. Suppl.* 196. *Syſt. Veg. Murr.* 322. *Hort. Kew. Add. v.* 3. 490. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 67. *Lil. a Red. tab.* 96.

ALLIUM *ramoſum. Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 2. 425. *Syſt. Veg. Murr.* 321. *Mill. Dict. ed.* 7. *n.* 8. *Willich Obſ. Bot. XX.* 18. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 67.

ALLIUM *umbellatum. Hall. in Comm. Goett.* 1752. 337. *t.* 9. 10. *f.* 2.

A. ſcapo nudo tereti farcto, foliis ſemicylindricis, ſtaminibus corolla longioribus. *Gmel. Sib.* 1. 52. *t.* 11. *f.* 1. Deſcr. erronea ob ſtamina corolla longiora dicta ; quæ tamen in tabula verius breviora fiſtuntur. *G.*

There can be no doubt but that this is the *umbellatum* of HALLER ; ſcarcely any of its being GMELIN's above-cited plant ; and, as his figure correſponds well with the ſpecimen of *ramoſum* in LINNÆUS's Herbarium, this ſpecies of that author likewiſe. The ſpecific name of *ramoſum* ſeems to have had its riſe from GMELIN's remark, that it has often, beſides the

the fertile ſcape, a kind of falſe branch or ſterile excreſcence, which he calls "*crus ſolidum tenue*;" an excreſcence which we have often ſeen iſſue from the middle of the umbel of other ſpecies. Both authors deſcribe the ſtamens of their plant as longer than the corolla, while the figure given by the one and cited by the other, ſhews the reverſe to be the fact. A very common plant in moſt parts of Siberia. Introduced into Kew Gardens by Mr. HANEMAN in 1787. Blooms in May and June; the flowers are ſweet-ſcented, but the plant, when bruiſed, emits a very rank ſmell of Garlick. Varies greatly in the number and cloſeneſs of the radii of its umbel. One of the moſt ornamental of the genus. Our drawing was made at Mr. SALISBURY's Botanic Garden, Brompton. *G.*

ADDENDA.

No. 1129. ALLIUM INODORUM; the following ſynonyms may be added to thoſe already given in that article.

ALLIUM *fragrans. Vent. Hort. Celſ.* 26. *t.* 26. *Lil. a Red. v.* 2. *t.* 6.

ALLIUM *ornithogaloides. Walt. Fl. Carol.* 121. *Gmel. Syſt. Nat.* 7. 544.

ORNITHOGALUM *bivalve. Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 1. *v.* 1. *p.* 306.

Meſſrs. VENTENAT and REDOUTE, in their reſpective works above cited, have taken up this plant, as a new and unrecorded ſpecies, wrongly ſuppoſing it to be a native of Africa inſtead of America. The apparent contradiction in the names of *fragrans* and *inodorum*, is founded in the firſt's being ſuggeſted by a degree of fragrance in the bloom, while the other has been derived from the abſence, in every part of the plant, of that ſmell ſo common in this genus. *G.*

Curtis Del. Sansom Sculp.

Publ.d by T. Curtis St.r Geo. Crescent Oct.r 1. 1800.

ALLIUM NUTANS. FLAT-STALKED GARLICK.

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Specific Character and Synonyms.

ALLIUM *nutans; (bulbus ovoideus)* foliis radicalibus, pluribus, lineari-loratis, craſſiuſculis, obtuſulis, obliquatis, deorſum rigidiuſculis; ſcapo ſtricto, compreſſo, ſubalato-ancipiti; ante antheſin nutante, inde erecta, globoſa, congeſta, ſpatham longius excedente; corolla campanulata; laciniis extimis navicularibus, brevioribus; intimis ovatis, planiuſculis; ſtaminibus his ſubduplo longioribus, erectis; alternis membranaceo-dilatatis, utrinque unidentatis; germine depreſſo-oblongo, trilobato-trigono; ſtylo ſetiformi, cuſpide ſtigmatoſa inconſpicua terminato. *G.*

ALLIUM *nutans. Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 2. 429. *Syſt. Veg. Murr.* 323. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 426. *Mart. Mill. Dict. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 74.

ALLIUM ſtaminibus alterne trifidis, foliis latiſſimis, capite ſphærico, radice laterali ſolida. *Hall. Opuſc. n.* 6. 347.

PORRUM ſcapo nudo ancipiti, antequam floruerit nutante, foliis enſiformibus: hinc paulo convexioribus. *Gmel. Sib.* 1. 55. *t.* 12.

Bulb ovate, lateral; leaves all radical, ſeveral, linear-lorate (not unlike thoſe of NARCISSUS *orientalis*), ſomewhat fleſhy and rigid, eſpecially downwards, obliquely twiſted, obtuſe; *ſcape* generally higher, compreſſed, ſubalately ancipital, rigid; *umbel*, before it is extruded from the *ſpathe*, nodding, then upright, globular, heaped, among the larger ones; *ſpathe* far ſhorter than this, unequally torn, with ſometimes intermediate *bractes* partially enveloping portions of the inflorescens faſciculately; *corolla* of a faded roſe-colour, hexapetaloufly-parted, campanulate; *outer ſegments* cymbiform-convolute, ſhorter; *inner* ovate, flatter; *filaments* nearly twice longer than theſe, upright; *alternate* ones ſubulate, higher than the *others*, which are membranceouſly dilated for the length of their oppoſed ſegment, with a toothform appendage on each ſide, or tricuſpidate with a longer middle prong; *germen* depreſſed-oblong, trilobate-trigonal; *ſtyle* nearly three times longer, ſetiform, white, terminated by an inconſpicuous ſtigmatoſe point; *anthers* ſmall,

ſmall, incumbent, brown. Every part of the plant, when bruiſed, has a very rank ſmell of Garlick.

Native of Siberia. Introduced by Dr. PITCAIRN, about 1785. Quite hardy. Blooms in June and July. *G.*

CORRIGENDUM.

No. 973. The letter-preſs of that article to be expunged, and the following ſubſtituted.

ALLIUM CAUCASEUM. CRIMSON-FLOWERED GARLICK.

ALLIUM *caucaſeum ; (bulbi ovato-pyramidati, graciliores, aggregati ;)* foliis paucis *(ſubtrinis)* teretibus, ſurſum attenuatis, deorſum longè vaginantibus; ſcapo tereti; ſpathæ valvula altera caudatim convoluta, aſſurgenter divaricata, umbellam convexam confertiuſculam adæquante parumve excedente ; corolla campanulata ; lanceolatis, acutis ; ſtaminibus filiformibus, has exſuperantibus ; germine ovali-globoſo ; ſtylo ſetiformi, cuſpide ſtigmatoſa inconſpicua. *G. Exempl. ſpontan. in Muſ. Bankſ. ex Marſchal v. Bieberſtein.*

ALLIUM *globoſum. Lil. a Redouté. t.* 96. cui allegatur *Marſchal ex Hort. Pariſ.* Habet vero *Muſ. Bankſ.* ALLII *globoſi* exemplar, ipſiſſimo D. *Marſchal* receptum, atque ſubſignatum, quod ab illa omnino alia ſpecies ; neque, ut nobis viſum eſt, a *ſphærocephalo* diſtinguenda. *G.*

Native of Tartary ; found on Mount Caucaſus by M. von BIEBERSTEIN. Our ſpecimen was raiſed from Ruſſian ſeeds, not from Auſtrian, as we had before been miſinformed. *Paniculatum* differs in having far longer and laxly drooping capillary pedicles, which are intermixed with ſmall round bulbs ; it has alſo a far longer and a reflexed ſpathe ; the ſegments are likewiſe obtuſe and obovate, and the whole plant is much larger. They are certainly very cloſely allied ſpecies. We have ſeen a pale-flowered variety of the preſent. *G.*

Jd Edwards Del. Pubd by T. Curtis St Geo: Crescent Oct 1 1800. F. Sansom Sculp

BOSSIÆA LANCEOLATA. NARROW-LEAVED BOSSIÆA.

****

Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 2-labiatus, labium superius emarginatum, lateribus truncatum. *Vexillum* basi biglandulosum, longius unguiculatum: *carina* vexillo longior. *Stamina* basi 1-delpha. *Legumen* pedicellatum, oblongum, compressum, nudum, polyspermum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

BOSSIÆA *lanceolata;* ramis compressis, foliis lineari-lanceolatis erectis, petiolis utrinque articulatis, carina alis bis longiore.

BOSSIÆA *heterophylla. Ventenat Cels.* 7. *Willd. Sp.* 3. *p.* 972. *Dryander in Annals of Bot. v.* 2. *p.* 526.

PLATYLOBIUM *lanceolatum. Bot. Repos.* 266. *Donn Hort. Cant.* 161.

M. VENTENAT considers this plant as a distinct genus, differing from PLATYLOBIUM of SMITH, more especially in its pod wanting the wings at the back future, in the presence of glands at the base of the vexillum, and in the form of the calyx. The two latter characters are, however, not very striking, the glands or callosities at the base of the limb of the vexillum are no more than is frequently found in other papilionaceous flowers, and the calyx does not differ from that of PLATYLOBIUM *formosum*, any more than one species may be expected to differ from another. The carina, as is usual, consists of two petals, which are adglutinated at the point only. The remarkable length of this part, compared with the short alæ, gives a singular aspect to the corolla, and being of a black-purple colour, whilst the rest of the petals is yellow, makes

makes the buds appear tipped with black. The alternate leaves, however, with their articulated petioles, and remarkable ſtipulation, confirm the idea of a diſtinct genus. The two ſtipules, which are very ſmall, conical, hairy, and erect, grow from the edge of a cuplike projection, which receives the baſe of the petiole, and from which a tapering line is continued down the ſtem nearly to the inſertion of the next leaf. Upon the whole, there is a very near affinity between Boſſiæa and Platylobium, and as, even in an artificial arrangement when the ſyſtem will admit of it, ſuch plants ſhould ſtand together, WILLDENOW ought not to have ſeparated them to ſuch a diſtance as he has.

VENTENAT gave this ſpecies the name of *heterophyllum*, becauſe he obſerved the leaves to be elliptical at the lower parts of the ſhrub and lanceolate upwards: a diſtinction we have not remarked in the ſpecimens we have examined. In the PLATYLOBIUM *ovatum* of the Botaniſts Repoſitory, which certainly belongs to this genus and has been referred to it by Mr. DRYANDER, the leaves are all elliptical. Upon theſe accounts we have rather adopted ANDREWS's name of *lanceolatum*, to which we have been further impelled by a difficulty we find in deciding abſolutely to which of theſe plants VENTENAT's figure and deſcription belongs. Perhaps the *lanceolatum* and *ovatum* of the Botaniſt's Repoſitory are mere varieties of the ſame ſpecies, in which caſe VENTENAT's name may be retained for the ſpecies.

We ſuſpect that our PLATYLOBIUM *microphyllum* (No. 863) as well as P. *ſcolopendrum*, and ſome other undeſcribed ſpecies, belong to this genus.

Native of New-Holland; propagated, we believe, by ſeeds only; requires the protection of a greenhouſe; flowers almoſt all the year. Our drawing was taken at Mr. HIBBERT's, at Chriſtmas. Introduced in 1792, according to the Botaniſt's Repoſitory, by Meſſrs. LEE and KENNEDY.

Syd. Edwards Del. Pub.d by T. Curtis, St. Geo: Crescent Oct.r 1 1809. F. Sansom Sculp.t

RHODODENDRON CAUCASEUM. CAUCASIAN RHODODENDRON.

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Class and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus. *Cor.* subinfundibuliformis. *Stamina* declinata. *Capf.* 5-locularis: *diffepimenta* ex inflexis valvularum marginibus duplicata. *Sem.* plurima.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

RHODODENDRON *caucafeum;* caule decumbente, foliis ovatis fupra venofo-rugofis fubtus ferrugineo-tomentofis margine revolutis, bracteis oblongis concavis perfiftentibus.

RHODODENDRON *caucaficum;* foliis ovatis fcabris, fubtus tomentofo pallidis, umbellis terminalibus albifloris, bracteis elongatis. *Pall. Roff.* 1. *p.* 46. *t.* 31.

RHODODENDRON *caucaficum;* foliis fcabris fubtus ferrugineo-tomentofis, umbellis terminalibus, corollis rotatis, petalis fubrotundis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. *p.* 605.

DESCR. A low fhrub: *branches* fpread on the ground, nearly naked, the leaves as well as flowers being chiefly on the affurgent extremities. The fcales of the buds, however, remain a long time, even after the leaves are fallen, forming a kind of ftipules. *Leaves* ovate, quite entire, with margins rolled back, reticulately veined and roughifh *(rugofa vix fcabra)* on the upper furface, and covered with a fine pale ruft-coloured down underneath, on fhort petioles, aftringent but not bitter to the

taſte,

taſte, and having a weak ſcent of ſweet-briar when rubbed. *Flowers* terminal, in an umbel-formed corymbus: *peduncles* downy, but little longer than the *bracteæ*, which are oblong-ovate, concave, of a pale green colour, and continue as long as the flowers, encloſing the peduncles in an imbricated ſheath. *Corolla* large, funnel-ſhaped, divided ſcarcely half-way down into five rounded, emarginate laciniæ; white within, except that the upper part of the faux is dotted with green ſpecks, hardly extending above the diviſion of the corolla, and more or leſs tinged with a bright roſe-colour on the outſide. *Filaments* uſually ten, declined, hairy towards the bottom, upper ones rather ſhorter than the lower, inſerted into the receptacle: *anthers* pale red, ovate, erect, openings at the upper extremity very ſmall. *Germen* obtuſely five-angled: *ſtyle* longer than ſtamens, bright red, *ſtigma* capitate, obſoletely lobed. Beneath the germen is a thick fleſhy pentagonal receptacle, the outer margin of which forms the calyx. Flowers quite ſcentleſs.

There is ſo great an affinity between this ſpecies and RHODODENDRON *Chryſanthemum*, that PALLAS ſeems to doubt if they ought not to be conſidered as mere varieties. It is a native of the moſt elevated parts of Mount Caucaſus, on the verge of the region of perpetual ſnow; accompanied by no other ſhrub than VACCINUM *Myrtillus* and VITIS *idæa*, although the Juniper reaches nearly to the ſame elevation.

We follow the claſſick writers, VIRGIL, OVID, PROPERTIUS, and CLAUDIAN, in uſing the word *caucaſeus*, amongſt whom *caucaſicus* never occurs, though moſt modern Botaniſts have adopted it.

Our plant was communicated by Mr. LODDIGES, with whom only it has as yet flowered, and that in the beginning of Auguſt laſt; he informs us, that it is far leſs ſhy than the RHODODENDRON *Chryſanthemum*, which, although it has been much longer in his poſſeſſion, he has never been able to flower but very imperfectly.

F. Iwards Del: Sansom Sculp. Pub. by T. Curtis St Geo: Crescent Oct. 1. 1808.

BESLERIA PULCHELLA. STRIPED-FLOWERED BESLERIA.

****

Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx 5-partitus. *Cor.* tubulosa, limbo 5-lobo, inæquali. *Germ.* basi glandulosum. *Bacca* subglobosa, polysperma. *Sem.* nidulantia.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

BESLERIA *pulchella;* foliis oblongo ovatis rugosis crenatis in petiolum decurrentibus, petiolis connatis, pedunculis axillaribus corymbiferis, involucro pedicellis breviore, calycibus pentagonis serrulatis coloratis.

BESLERIA *pulchella. Donn Hort. Cant.* 140.

BESLERIA *umbellata;* in Herbario Banksi.

Stem shrubby, but very succulent. *Leaves* opposite, oblong-oval, crenate all round the margin, rugose, pale underneath, somewhat hairy on the upper surface, narrowing towards the base and running along the footstalks, which embrace the stem and unite. *Peduncles* axillary, rounded, hairy, bearing a corymb of about six flowers. *Pedicles* hairy, of a purplish brown colour, the length of the flower inserted into the extremity of the peduncle, where there are a few unequal bractes of a green colour, or involucres shorter than the pedicles. *Calyx* of a scarlet colour, five-angled, five-cleft: divisions acuminate and a little sawed at the edge. *Corolla* yellow, a little hairy on the outside: *tube* longer than the calyx: *limb* 5-cleft, laciniæ rounded, striped with red, the lowermost rather longer than the rest.

We

We received the ſpecimen of this beautiful ſpecies of BESLERIA, from which our drawing was made, from Mr. WOODFORD, of Springwell, Hertfordſhire, in Auguſt laſt. It is the moſt ſhewy of any we have ſeen in this country; but the BESLERIA *coccinea*, from its large ſcarlet involucrum, muſt ſtill exceed it. AUBLET's B. *lutea*, which, as appears from his own ſpecimen now preſerved in the Bankſian Herbarium, is not that ſo called by LINNÆUS, very much reſembles this, but has leaves quite entire from the middle downwards and a longer tube to the flower.

Native of Trinidad, and requires the conſtant heat of the bark-ſtove. Propagated by cuttings.

Syd. Edwards Del. Pubby'd by Curtis St Geo: Crescent Oct 1. 1806. F. Sansom Sculp.

HYDROPELTIS PURPUREA. PURPLE-FLOWERED HYDROPELTIS.

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Class and Order.

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. (*Calyx* Juss.) 6-petala, perſiſtens: *petala* 3 interiora longiora. *Capſulæ* 6—10, oblongæ, diſpermæ.

OBS. *Genus* CALTHÆ *affine.*

Specific Name and Synonym.

HYDROPELTIS *purpurea. Michaux Fl. Amer.-Bor. v.* 1. *p.* 323. *t.* 29.
IXODIA *natans. Soland. MSS.* apud Banks.

DESCR. *Stems* long, rounded, floating on the ſurface of the water, covered with a viſcid tranſparent jelly, inſoluble in water. The whole plant is coated more or leſs thickly with this gelatinous ſubſtance, but more eſpecially the young ſhoots and unfolded buds. It was from this quality, not eaſily repreſented by art, that SOLANDER gave it the very apt name of IXODIA; but this never having been publiſhed, was unknown to MICHAUX, who has applied to it one borrowed from the peltated leaves ſo common to plants, inhabitants of deep waters. We adopt the one which has been already given to the public, though far leſs appropriate. *Leaves* peltate, elliptical, quite entire, ſmooth above, rugoſe underneath from the elevated veins which radiate from the centre in ſtraightiſh lines, branching as they approach the circumference. *Peduncles* ſolitary, one-flowered, ſhorter than the petiole, at the ſide of which, neither in the axil nor oppoſite, they are inſerted. *Corolla* dull purple, of ſix lanceolate petals, the three exterior of which are ſhorter, more obtuſe, and more erect, the three interior,

interior, alternately diſpoſed, are longer, more patent and even recurved at the extremity, and of a deeper purple. *Stamens* many, 15—30: *filaments* erect, half the length of the petals, inſerted into the receptacle: *anthers* linear, erect, purpliſh red, the length of the filament, and both together equaling the petals. *Germens* ſeveral, 8—16, erect, oblong, ſtyle the length of the germen, pointed. *Receptacle* flat, roſe-coloured, with mammillary points, to which the ſeed-veſſels are attached. *Follicles* oblong-ovate, contained within the perſiſtent corolla, one-celled, two-ſeeded, but one frequently abortive. *Seed* oval, when unripe of a delicate roſe-colour and ſmooth, filled with a uniform fleſhy albumen, the ſhape of the ſeed, in which we could not detect the embryo; but our friend, Mr. König, having ſome time ſince diſſected ripe ſeeds with great care, diſcovered the minute embryo at the apex of the ſeed, beneath an orbicular lid which, when highly magnified, appeared fluted at the margin and exactly fitted the conformably rifled orifice in the teſta of the ſeed. Having diſcovered this part in ſome other monocotyledonous ſeeds (as alſo in ſeveral Guettardas, &c.) he diſtinguiſhes it from the *papilla embryoſega* of ſome carpologiſts, by the term of *Embryopoma*. The ſeed-veſſels which he examined, all contained one ſeed only, thoſe of our ſpecimen were two-ſeeded.

Whilſt our draughtſman had the branch of this plant under his care, floating in a baſon of water, he obſerved that in the evening the anthers connived over the ſtigmas, the petals cloſed, and the peduncle was bent down, ſo that the flower came to the ſurface of the water; in the morning the peduncle became again erect, the flower opened, the anthers diverged, and the piſtils were expoſed to the air and light. After ſun-ſet the ſame ſleeping ſtate, as on the preceding evening, returned, and the flower again ſunk down to the ſurface of the water.

Only one ſpecies of this plant has been hitherto diſcovered; an inhabitant of lakes in North-America, from Upper-Canada to South-Carolina.

From the ſtate of the capſules, we have no doubt but this plant will readily ripen its ſeeds in the ciſtern in an airy part of the ſtove or greenhouſe: perhaps, being found in Upper-Canada, it may not be injured by the ſeverity of our winters.

For the ſpecimen of this very rare plant, we are indebted to E. J. Woodford, Eſq. of Springwell, who ſtill continues his botanical purſuits with the ſame ardour as he formerly did at Vauxhall.

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